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SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

The Army sets its face Southerly to-night. The Seventh, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth, New-York, and the Rhode Island Brigade, will fold up their tents to-night, and by to-morrow morning they will be upon the sacred soil of Virginia. They will probably take up their quarters on Arlington Heights, where they will throw up entrenchments. They took provisions in their knapsacks for a four days' campaign. The "Pet Lambs" move to-night down the river, five miles, to a point opposite Alexandria. They were overjoyed when they received this glimpse of a right smart chance for a fight.

The steamship *Pocahontas* and the river steamer *Mount Vernon*, sail to-night down the Chesapeake. They will be gone a week. The detachment of the Seventy-first, under Lieut. PENDERGAST, goes on the *Mount Vernon*. They will sail almost direct for Fort Monroe, in order to support the forces there, in case of a movement on the Gosport Navy-yard. I am authorized to state that there are now two hundred and fifty thousand men under arms that are in the pay of the United States Government. These are all equipped, or will be by Saturday night. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

The War Department has issued orders for the immediate withdrawal of all the regular troops from New-Mexico and Utah. There are about two thousand in the former Territory, and only five hundred in the latter. If Government contemplates any vigorous movement to recover and hold the line of military posts on our Southern frontier, the troops can be spared from New-Mexico; otherwise, in the event of their withdrawal, that Territory will afford the fillibusters, among the rebels, a convenient point of rendezvous from which to precipitate their raids upon Sonora and other Mexican Provinces.

But the removal of the small force from Utah will prove a fatal blunder, as it will leave the great overland routes to California and Oregon unprotected, and invite aggression both from lawless Mormons and hostile Indians. After the 1st of July our entire mail communication with California is to be by the Overland Mail *viâ* Salt Lake City. The presence of even a small body of troops, representing the dignity and power of the Government, will in a great measure prevent depredations on this mail and passenger route, which otherwise will probably be broken up. The Trans-continental Telegraph line and Pony Express, of course, must share the same fate. These troops, if they come, cannot arrive before October, and then the cost for transportation will greatly exceed that of organizing a new force of twice its number.

It is to be hoped that the War Department will review its decision, and not leave such vast interests without the small amount of protection now enjoyed, and which should be trebled rather than curtailed.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A reliable gentleman, who stayed a day in Harper's Ferry in the early part of this week, gives the following information: that the number of troops actually quartered in Harper's Ferry itself has been pretty correctly stated lately in the papers, but that the actual number of troops accessible, and within striking distance of the ferry at a few hours' notice, is not far from fifteen thousand men, well armed, well provisioned, and well paid in current bank bills of the banks of Virginia. Their coffee has been sent all the way from New-Orleans, at which city there was a large supply.

There are some one thousand Kentuckians there armed with the rifle, bowie-knife and the Indian tomahawk; also a thousand Arkansas men, armed with rifle and bowie-knife. Both of these volunteer forces had a fight recently, in which several were killed; and the Kentuckians, more especially, like the South Carolinians, are desirous of meeting the men of Massachusetts.

The Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry are strongly fortified with Columbiads, and manned by a large force of Confederate troops.

The Railroad Bridge is mined, ready for the insertion of the fuse.

Provisions are abundant, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Some threats are made of cutting off the present coal trade from Cumberland to Baltimore.

My informant, who is thoroughly reliable, saw some Enfield rifles in the hands of the troops, said to be a portion of a large importation recently arrived from New-Orleans.

Forward movements have already been made into Maryland, to within a few miles of the Pennsylvania line, in that part of the State where Maryland is narrowest.

A number of Baltimore gentlemen are acting as officers of the C. S. A. at Harper's Ferry.

All the way from Grafton to Monocacy Bridge, save on the Cumberland section, the Virginians have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and have mined the other bridges, as they have the one at Harper's Ferry.

The rebels report the daily manufacture of two hundred and fifty rifles at the rifle works near the Ferry.

A MOVEMENT EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY.

A camp is soon to be formed at Charlottesville, Va., in the unoccupied rooms recently vacated by the University students. There is unusual activity among the troops in camp and barracks here to-night. Some of the officers say they are about to move to Chambersburgh, Penn. If I might be permitted an opinion, I would predict an invasion of the sovereignty of Virginia by Federal troops, within the next forty-eight hours. I believe Gen. SCOTT has knowledge of the proposed invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates, and will meet it by giving them something to do at home. That JEFF. DAVIS has long entertained the idea of invading the North by a sudden movement, carrying devastation before him, with a view of forcing the speedy acknowledgment of the Confederate independence, I know from unquestionable authority. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

A letter from Virginia states that there are between fifty and sixty thousand men under arms in that State, chiefly posted at Richmond, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, or within hail.

It is also stated that private advices confirm the report of large arrivals of arms at the South from abroad. These were shipped from Europe early in April, consisting of over 200,000 muskets and rifles, and ample supplies of powder, percussion caps, and machines for making the latter.

A private company has been formed at Alexandria, to convey letters North, as after next week all letters destined North will lie over at that city. Mail intercourse with points north of Virginia will cease the 1st of June.

The Post-office Department has as yet taken no action, in view of the contemplated Southern mail arrangements.

Appearances indicate that the separate offers for bonds or treasury notes, and alternative offers for the former at current rates, and for the latter at par, will exceed the $9 000,000 called for. The desirableness and importance of this result creates some solicitude that it may not fail of being realized.

Much speculation is indulged as to the movements of troops for actual service, but those who it is presumed are best acquainted with such matters say that no invasion into the heart of any State is now contemplated, and that the operations will be principally confined to the recapture of the public property which has been seized on the seaboard, and in the maintenance of the defensive works still in possession of the United States. Much deference is paid to the views of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and it is known he is not restive to make any forward movement unless with preponderating chances of success. There may, however, be modifications of his present policy, dependent on circumstances.

JOSEPH CASEY, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a Judge of Court Claims, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the "secession" of Judge SCARBURGH, of Virginia.

A passenger from Annapolis states that the Winans' steam gun was brought there last night, and will probably be sent to New York.

Many of the reports relative to the movements of troops are not confirmed by those having the direction of military affairs.

Mr. HURTADO, the New-Granadian Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States under that Republic, under the recent convention, has arrived here.

Col. THOMPSON, formerly Engineer-in-Chief, N. Y. S. M., who has been for two months noting military movements, proposes to raise and equip a battery of mountain howitzers, at private expense if necessary, and attach it to some first class accepted regiment.

This afternoon a beautiful and rich national flag, the gift of patriotic ladies of New-York to the Seventh Regiment, was formally presented to that corps through Gen. THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Army, who delivered an address in entire harmony with the interesting proceedings. Col. LEFFERTS, in receiving the flag, eloquently responded. A large concourse of persons were in attendance, among whom was the President of the United States. The raising of the flag was, of course, greeted with deafening huzzas, accompanied by the music of the regimental band, to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The President has also appointed the following Surgeons in the Navy: Jacob S. Dungan, Charles F. Faks, Samuel F. Cowes, Edward Shippen, William Lowber, Phineas J. Harwitz, Wm. D. Harrison, Chas. Martin, Francis M. Gunrell, James Shuddard, Sallen Engles, and Benjamin Freeland. Samuel Raymond has been appointed Postmaster at Andover, Mass., and Darwin Wells at Paterson, N. J.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Tuesday, says that Lieut. PELOT, of the Confederate steamer *Lady Davis*, on Sunday morning, about ten miles from Port Royal, boarded the ship *A. B. Thompson*, from Savannah, bound for New-York. This vessel, just arrived on Saturday in ballast from Antwerp, and cleared immediately for New-York On examining her papers the commander of the *Lady Davis* found her clearance not properly signed, and only vouched for by the Deputy Clerk of the Savannah Custom-house. The ship was taken into Port Royal, and is detained to await orders from the proper authorities.

Many merchants of Charleston were preparing to visit European marts for personal selections of supplies, and opening correspondence and direct trade.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated 16th inst., to a mercantile house in Charleston, says:

"The *Ocean Eagle* has been captured by the privateer *Calhoun* and conveyed into that port. The *Ocean Eagle* is said to be a Medford built vessel, and is valued at about $20,000."

A dispatch in the Petersburgh *Express*, dated Norfolk, Tuesday, says:

"The Yankee steamers opened fire again on our batteries at Sewall's Point this morning. The fire was returned with all the energy which patriots, defending their own soil, could bring to bear. The steamers finally retired for a rest. No damage was done. This afternoon the Lincoln steamers returned and opened fire on Sewall's Point There was heavy cannonading for some time, when the Yankees becoming satisfied retired with their steamer to the mouth of the James River. No damage was done on our side, but the result to the Yankee craft if unknown."

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

A letter from a Boston ship-master, dated Havre, says the ship *Matilda*, of Charleston, Capt. CONNOR, which arrived there April 29, from Charleston, had the Palmetto flag flying, but was not allowed to enter the dock until the stars and stripes took its place.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 23.

Recent exposures made by the independent portion of the Press of this city, regarding the evident peculations in the army supplies of this State by contractors and those in power, have led to an investigation by the United States Grand Jury. Two blankets were taken before them to-day; one a flimsy article, weighing one pound, six ounces, the same as has generally been supplied to the Pennsylvania troops at the cost of $3 60. The other was a Massachusetts troop blanket, thick, warm and closely woven, weighing seven pounds. So shameful has been the treatment of many of the three months volunteers, that most of them will certainly return home as soon as their terms expire, unless the State authorities show a better disposition to protect them from speculators, and fears are entertained of their demoralization.

This state of affairs is most deplorable, especially from the fact that Pennsylvania has been most liberal in war appropriations. It appears from bills presented that cassinet pants are supplied the volunteers, many of which wear out in two days or a week. They cost the State $5; and blouses made of shaddy, with pants, $10. As the subject has now been agitated, and public feeling enlisted, there are prospects of a speedy reform.

The Scott Legion Regiment are prepared to leave the city in the morning, but will probably not proceed further than Suffolk park, which has just been vacated by the Ohio troops, to encamp before proceeding South.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTLER AND STAFF.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Old Point, reports that Major-General BUTLER and Staff had arrived at Fortress Monroe at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were received with the customary military honors. There was a grand review of the troops in the evening, the parade line, four thousand men, stretching across the parade-ground of the fortress. The spectacle was magnificent, and there was great enthusiasm among the men.

It was understood at Fortress Monroe that the *Minnesota* was to make an attack at Sewall's Point Battery to-day from the sea, whilst an efficeient land force would be sent in small tugs from the fortress to effect a landing and capture the battery at all hazards.

A large number of vessels, prizes, &c, are detained at Old Point; so many that the captain of the *Adelaide* says, that there is great difficulty now in effecting a landing. The rough weather and constant rise has nearly demolished the old landing.

The British ship *Albion*, bound to Baltimore, with 800 tons of railroad iron, has gone ashore near Cape Henry, and will be a total loss, with the exception of about 40 tons of iron. The Virginians having removed the Cape Henry Light, and built a fire on the beach some half a mile away, deceived the captain, causing the disaster.

THE ACTION WITH THE SEWELL'S POINT BATTERY.

From our Own Correspondent.

FORT MONROE, Va., Monday, May 20, 1861.

The *Star*, formerly the *Monticello*, one of the war vessels employed by Government in Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, had a very brilliant engagement with a battery of the "rebels of Virginia"

The *Star* took up her position about 4½ miles from Fort Monroe, and about 870 or 900 yards from the battery she engaged. In an hour and three-quarters she fired 115 shell, as near as I could tell, dismounting two or three guns of the battery, and finally reducing the remaining one—a rifled cannon.

That a number were killed and wounded we are certain, from the yelling and confusion that existed when the shells exploded among the guns, but of course it will ever be impossible to find out the number.

The *Star* changed her position continually, so as to deprive the rebels of one of the benefits they had derived from their shots, by destroying the range, which of course several successive shots would give them. Several volleys from Minié rifles were fired, covering the side of the vessel with their marks; some passed through the state rooms, a number of which are above deck. A shell from the rifled cannon passed through one of the officers' state-room, destroying the arrangement of the servants, and probably would have had a mortal effect on any one in them. One exploded in the coal-bunker, dashing the coal around quite lively. Several other shots took effect, but caused no injury.

Two men were wounded by splinters broken off by the passage of a shot through the pilot-house. They are walking around to-day, so they could not have been hurt much.

From the fort could be distinctly seen the splash of the balls and shells as they struck around the gallant little *Star*; the return shells from her bursted just where they intended they should. It seemed as if they could plant a shell precisely where they wanted to every time.

The land battery spoken of is on Sewall's Point, on the opposite side from Fort Monroe. It cannot be seen from the latter place.

Altogether, it was a brilliant affair. A flag of truce was sent up to Norfolk on Saturday, by the Flag officer. I understand that it was not allowed to pass beyond Craney Island, but a boat belonging to Norfolk carried a navy officer to that place. The object in view was bringing away a number of families who wished to come. The *Keystone State* waited to receive them.

As I am writing this the boat is passing alongside the *Keystone State*,—I suppose transferring those who are glad enough to get out of the clutches of the Secessionists.

The steamer mentioned above is still here. Why she is waiting I cannot find out.

The *Georgianna*, from Baltimore, arrived this (Tuesday) morning. I suppose she will make regular trips to this place. She brought an immense mail.

The Vermont Regiment is quartered in the Hygeia Hotel. All the troops are in good health and spirits.

The *Cambridge*, from Boston, with about 400 recruits for the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiments, has just arrived. Mr. W. WOODWARD, from New-York, is also here.

[I interpolate.] It is known this morning that quite a number were killed by the firing of the *Star*.

One hundred and ten women and children came from Norfolk in the propellor, under the protection of a flag of truce. This I have just found out. The *Keystone State* did not go out on account of the violent storm raging. COMFORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

REFUGEES FROM NORFOLK ARRIVED AND ON THEIR WAY.

The United States steamship *Keystone State*, S. D. FRENCH commanding, from Washington *via* Fortress Monroe, 22d inst, arrived yesterday. She spoke steamship *Quaker City* in the Chesapeake.

The following vessels were at Fortress Monroe: Frigates *Minnesota* and *Cumberland*, brig *Perry*, steam gunboats *Star* and *Yankee*.

The *Keystone State* towed out from Fortress Monroe the British bark *Hiawatha*, of and for Liverpool, loaded with tobacco, which had attempted to run the blockade. Lieut. RUSSELL and a prize crew from the *Minnesota* are in charge of her. They were detained from the 18th to the 22d, waiting for refugees, and on account of bad weather, transferred the following refugees to the Baltimore Mail steamer *Georgiana* on the 21st: Mrs. McHugh and two children, Mrs. Mary Burke and three children, Mrs. Anna Oaks and one child, Mrs. M. A. Precket and son, Mrs. Catharine Moore, Mrs. Mary Ransell and child, Miss Mary Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and five children, Mrs. H C. Turner and three children, Mrs. Catharine Hassan.

The following are the persons brought to this City: Mrs. Col. De Reisy, five children and nurse; Mrs. Capt Dyer, four children and nurse; Lieut. Baylor, wife and two children, and nurse; Mrs. Maxwell.

REFUGEES—Miss Mary Riley, Miss Delia Leonard, Mrs. Mary Welsh, sister and two children; Mrs. Catharine Barry and five children; Mrs. Michael Hall and two children; Mrs B. Malloney, Mrs Margaret Curran and two children; Mrs M. O'Connor and two children; Miss B. Joyer, Miss Kate Wynne, Mrs. Jane Carroll, Mrs E A. Butt and two children; two children of James H Hardwich; Mrs. Mary Senier, Charles H Pettit, Miss Mary Greenwood, Mrs. Ellen Nelson and two children; Mrs Mary Hainsworth, Mrs Agnes Laurie and four children; Mrs. Catharine Lyon and three children; Mrs. Sarah McDonald and five children; Mrs. E. H Smith and four children; Mrs. V. White and two children; Mrs. Martha Barnard and three children; Mrs. Margaret Rank and four children; Mrs. Rosenberg, Miss Brockner.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 23.

In the Senate, Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which lies over one day, that, in order to advise the next Legislature of the popular will, secession or no secession be voted upon by the Kentuckians the first Monday in August.

The Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A FEW RETURNS ONLY RECEIVED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23.

We have a few returns from Virginia. Grafton County gives 429 against 1 for secession. Taylor County will give about 700 majority against secession. Harrison County, about 1,000, and Wood County, about 1,660. Martinsburgh, Berkley County, gives about 700 majority against secession.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 23.

The city, to-day, cast 2,595 votes against the the ordinance of secession, and 89 for ratification. Nothing satisfactory can be heard, to-night, from the western counties.

SENATOR MASON ON THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following letter from Senator MASON appears in the Winchester *Virginian* of the 22d:

To the Editor of the Winchester Virginian.

The question has been frequently put to me, What position will Virginia occupy, should the ordinance of secession be rejected by the people at the approaching election? And the frequency of the question may be an excuse for giving publicity to the answer.

The ordinance of secession withdrew the State of Virginia from the Union, with all the consequences resulting from the separation. It annulled the Constitution and the laws of the United States within the limits of this State, and absolved the citizens of Virginia from all obligations and obedience to them.

Hence it follows, if this ordinance be rejected by the people, the State of Virginia will remain in the Union, and the people of the State will remain bound by the Constitution of the United States, and obedience to the Government and the laws of the United States will be fully and rightfully enforced against them.

It follows, of course, that in this war now carried on by the Government of the United States against the seceding States, Virginia must immediately *change sides*, and, under the orders of that Government, *turn her arms against her Southern sisters*.

From this there can be no escape. As a member of the Union, all her resources of men and money will be at once at the command of the Government of the Union.

Again: For mutual defence, immediately after the Ordinance of Secession passed, a treaty, or "military league" was formed by the Convention, in the name of the people of Virginia, with the Confederate States of the South, by which the latter were bound to march to the aid of our state, against the invasion of the Federal Government. And we have now in Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, and at Norfolk, in face of the common foe, several thousand of the gallant sons of South Carolina, of Alabama, of Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi, who hastened to fulfil the covenant they made, and are ready and eager to lay down their lives, side by side, with our sons in defense of the soil of Virginia

If the Ordinance of Secession is rejected, not only will this "military league" be annulled, but it will have been made a trap to inveigle our generous defenders into the hands of their enemies.

Virginia remaining in the Union, duty and loyalty to her obligations to the Union will require that those Southern forces shall not be permitted to leave the State, but shall be delivered up to the Government of the Union; and those who refuse to do so, will be guilty of treason, and be justly dealt with as traitors.

Treason against the United States consists, as well "in adhering to its enemies and giving them aid," as in levying war.

If it be asked, what are those to do, who in their consciences cannot vote to separate Virginia from the United State—the answer is simple and plain—honor and duty alike require that they should not vote on the question if they retain such opinions they must leave the State.

None can doubt or question the truth of what I have written, and none can vote against the ordinance of secession who do not thereby (whether ignorantly or otherwise) vote to place himself and his State in the position I have indicated. J. M. MASON.

WINCHESTER, Va., May 16, 1861.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET AUGMENTED.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

The steamship *Mississippi*, Com. MERVINE, sailed this forenoon for the South.

The armed steamers *South Carolina* and *Massachusetts* will follow in a day or two.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A SECEDING NAVY OFFICER.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

The *Mississippi*, which sailed this forenoon, has returned and anchored off the Navy-yard. She had proceeded but a few miles down the harbor, when it was discovered that in repairing the engines, about two inches of the delivery pipe, through which the water from the condensers was forced out of the side of the ship, had been cut out and, in its place, a joint of gum and canvas substituted, when it should have been a slip joint of iron or other metal. The defective part gave way, pouring a flood of water into the ship, when the engines were immediately stopped, and the anchor thrown out. Temporary repairs were made, so that she was enabled to return, but lost a 6,000 pounds anchor by the parting of a cable.

MICHAEL QUINN, of Virginia, late Chief Engineer in the Navy, superintended the repairs on the *Mississippi*. It is stated that he recently resigned, returned to Virginia, and his name stricken from the navy roll. It will take a week to repair the machinery.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States troops belonging to the regular Army, that are now on their way to the Department of the East from Western posts, will mostly be concentrated at the National Capital, orders to that effect having been issued some time since from the War Department. The vanguard of the army which it has been decided on to send into Virginia, under certain circumstances, will consist of regulars, and, to make it as effective and efficient as possible, all soldiers available will be mustered under its commanders.

Matters at the military and naval posts in this neighborhood continue brisk, but there is no new movement to record. At Governor's Island the usual drills, and the rifling and boring of columbiads, occupy the authorities. Fort Hamilton is quiet and country-like, about 200 men being in the quarters. Bedloe's Island has been made as formidable as the resources at the disposal of the authorities would permit.

At the Navy-yard, work on the *Montgomery* and *R. R. Cuyler* goes on speedily; the battery decks of the *Daylight* are going up; and the *Wabash's* place in the stream is taken by another craft The guns of the *Roanoke* commenced to go on board yesterday. Last evening crews for the United States steamers *Montgomery* and *Cuyler* were mustered on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and await orders to join those vessels.

Recruiting for the army is slowly recovering this week, but the number of men enlisted is, of course, not near so great as before the opening of the volunteer rendezvous. At Chatham and Cedar streets, a few were received on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday. They are now on the island. In Boston, Philadelphia, and Rochester, business remains nearly as usual. The office in Baltimore is getting more men than any other at present; and Adjutant THOMAS is debating the propriety of opening others there.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, May 23.

But one additional case of malarious fever has occurred at Chambersburgh since yesterday. This resulted fatally.

So far as ascertained, the Tenth Regiment of Virginians, from Williamsburgh, have not yet attempted to cross to the Maryland side. They were reinforced last night by a company of cavalry from Martinsburgh.

Six pieces of artillery will positively arrive to-night.

There are bitter complaints from Lancaster about the Commissariat there.

Three regiments of troops from York are expected to march to Baltimore *via* Frederick in a few days.

Campbell's Flying Artillery returns to Chambersburgh immediately, and a reconnoitering party will be sent into the lines of the Virginians.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

The Legislature was prorogued this afternoon by the Governor. There were fifteen bills and two resolves passed during the session, all of which had reference to the present condition of the State and country.

Many of the members donated their pay to the Massachusetts Volunteer Fund, and the session closed by the members singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

The People's Convention at Dedham to-day, unanimously nominated B. F. THOMAS as successor to Mr. ADAMS, from the Third Congressional District.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

DEFEAT OF A PARTY OF VIRGINIANS.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Thursday, May 23.

On Wednesday night a party of Virginians attempted to capture a ferry-boat on the Potomac near Clear Spring, Md. Notice was given the Union men of Clear Spring, three miles distant, who turned out to guard the boat. During the night the Virginians seized the boat, and were fired upon by the guard, and when midway across had to abandon the prize and escape in a skiff. It is reliably ascertained that two Virginians were shot. The ferry-boat returned to the Maryland shore.

No reinforcements have reached Williamsport. All is quiet here.

UNION STATE CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23.

The Union State Convention was in session here to-day. It was largely attended, and most of the counties were represented. There was great enthusiasm.

A series of resolutions was adopted in favor of unconditional Union, and denouncing secession in the strongest terms, pledging the State to sustain the Government in the exercise of all constitutional powers, for vigorous, active and successful means of crushing rebellion. There were only two dissenting votes to the resolutions.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23.

The train from Philadelphia arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning with 500 recruits for Washington, also one Company of the Twelfth Regiment of New-York, 90 men. The latter marched through the city to the Washington dépôt. The recruits remained and the cars passed through.

Gen. PATTERSON with his officers and staff, reached Fort McHenry yesterday, in the steamer *Whelden*.

Col. MOREHEAD'S Regiment goes to Patterson Park, in the eastern suburbs of the city, to-morrow. This is a splendid location, very high and healthy.

Col. LYLE'S Regiment will go inside Fort McHenry to-morrow.

Col. LEWIS' Regiment will remain encamped on Federal Hill. The change has greatly improved the condition of the sick. Only some half dozen are in the Hospital now, and they are doing well.

A number who were sick at the former camp became convalescent under the influence of the high and airy position they now occupy.

THE SPLIT IN BALTIMORE.

There is a most unfortunate difference between the Union men in the Fourth Congressional District of Baltimore—one, too, which may lose them the coming election. A few evenings since, Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS was nominated for reëlection to Congress, his principal competitor being Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, who received 14 votes to Mr. DAVIS' 48. The Baltimore *American* at once threatened a bolt, and has ever since been urging Mr. DAVIS' friends to withdraw his name, affirming that there were a large number of voters who would not support him under any circumstances. On Monday evening, Mr. DAVIS addressed his constituents, accepting the nomination. He indignantly denied the imputations that this honor had been secured by packing the Convention, and defied the power of his enemies, private or public; he had accepted the nomination, and meant to stand by it, and he had been put forward, too, on the basis of "unconditional" adherence to the Union, and the understanding that he would stand in the way of no one of that stamp who might be preferred before him. Mr. DAVIS then defended his vote for Mr. PENNINGTON as Speaker of the House, repudiated the idea that he had ever encouraged rowdyism at the polls, and then vindicated at length his course in refusing to vote for the Crittenden Compromise, which he declared was only the Breckinridge Platform in disguise. It was an entirely impracticable scheme, and he preferred to it Mr. CORWIN'S amendment, which granted all that the Southern States could ask or hope to get. Mr. DAVIS then applauded the firm stand made by Gov. HICKS, denounced the Legislature and its treasonable designs, and declared that there was no such thing as the right of secession. If a body of men had seized territory belonging to the United States, he was for punishing them summarily, whether they were Spaniards or Americans, and if the Confederates were still amenable to the laws and the Constitution, he was for enforcing those laws at every hazard. With the exception of calling out volunteers for three years, all Mr LINCOLN'S acts had been constitutional, and this he was ready to defend on the ground of necessity. The mission of the volunteers would be to defend the Union men in the disloyal States, and this must be done at every hazard Mr. DAVIS spoke for two hours and ten minutes, and was frequently applauded.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY publishes a card in reply to an invitation from the voters of the Fourth District, asking him to run as an independent Union candidate He says that he consented to the use of his name in the first place very reluctantly, and that as there are already two Union candidates in the field, he cannot think of distracting the friends of the Constitution still further. He declares it to be for the best interests of Maryland to stay in the Union and to do all she can to maintain it. But the course which he recommends is "to secure to the country a change of Administration which shall place the public affairs in the hands of the great conservative power of the nation."

PATRIOTIC AMERICANS ABROAD.

A BATTERY OF WHITWORTH GUNS PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A battery of the celebrated Whitworth guns, twelve-pounders, with ammunition and carriages complete, has just arrived in this City, as a present to the Government from patriotic Americans abroad. The battery is consigned to HENRY F. SPAULDING, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, and HENRY A. SMYTHE, who have already informed Secretary CAMERON of its arrival, and that it is at the disposition of the Government. Each one of the guns bears the following inscription:

"From loyal Americans in Europe to the United States Government, 1861."

Our countryman, Mr. R. G. MOULTON, at present residing in Manchester, deserves great credit for his energetic efforts in raising funds for the purchase of this battery. We understand that prompt action can secure a monopoly of the manufacture of the Waltworth guns to our Government. Would it not be well for the Union Defence Committee to make immediate inquiries into the expediency of taking some action towards this end?

REPORTS FROM NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 23.

Gov. BLACK, of Nebraska, who has been in this city for a day or two, left this evening for Pittsburgh, where he will probably take some active part in the present military movements. He reports that considerable apprehension exists in Nebraska Territory of Indian hostilities during the coming Summer. The Sioux and Chayennes have joined forces for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnees, which will involve the whites, as the latter tribe are within the settlements. In view of this fact, and also to offer protection to the frontier forts, the Indian Agencies, and to overland emigration, which promises to be unusually large this year, Gov. BLACK strongly urges that a regiment of volunteers be raised and mustered into the United States service, and be stationed in different parts of the Territory. He has already called the attention of the War Department to the necessity of such a movement, and consulted Gen. HARNEY in relation thereto, who, it is understood, approved the plan.

MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 23.

The *Leader*, the Government organ, to-day says there will shortly be 50,000 Enfield rifles in the Province, in view of marauding expeditions on our frontier from bodies of men who will not be ruled by the Washington Government, and recommends that the militia be placed on a better footing immediately.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, May 23.

The Governor has located his camp at the Farmers and Mechanics' Institute ground here, where four regiments are to encamp. Ten or twelve companies are expected here from Philadelphia this week.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

FURTHER IMPORTANT SEIZURES FROM THE SECESSIONISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 23.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* was seized, yesterday, at Harlow's Landing, thirty miles below this city, and brought to the arsenal, by order of Gen. LYON. This is the steamer that brought the arms from Baton Rouge which were captured by Gen. LYON, at Camp Jackson. Measures will be taken to effect the legal confiscation of the boat. About 5 000 pounds of lead, *en route* for the South, were also seized, yesterday, at Ironton, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, by order of Gen. LYON. Some resistance was offered by a party of citizens, and several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was hurt. JOHN DEAN and his fellow-prisoners were released from the arsenal on parole yesterday.

The *habeas corpus* case of Capt. MCDONALD was resumed to-day before Judge TREAT, United States District Court. The case was ably argued by District Attorney JONES, for the respondent, and Messrs. WRIGHT, DAVIS and WHITTLESEY for petitioners. The ground that the United States Attorney took was, that the petition set forth that the petitioner had been arrested by military authority, without legal process. He cited precedents that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the military authority in time of war or of rebellion had the power and might arrest persons in array against the Federal Government for treason or alleged treason. Messrs. WRIGHT and DAVIS replied in support of their proposition, that the United States District Court had power to execute this writ, that it was the greatest protection of freemen in case of legal arrests, and under no circumstances could it be denied to a prisoner. Many authorities were quoted on which the Judge took notes and stated that he would carefully consider the matter, and give his decision probably to-morrow. Great interest is felt in the result.

MOVEMENTS OF OHIO REGIMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 23.

Two Ohio Regiments under Gen. BOOK, who for some time back have been encamped at Suffolk Park, started South this morning by railroad.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE TROOPS.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, May 23.

The First New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. TAPPAN, leaves for Washington on Saturday morning, *via* Worcester.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON May 22 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, of New-York, having reported for duty, will assume the immediate command of all the regiments of his State within the District of Columbia, reporting directly to general head-quarters. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—The foregoing special orders from the head-quarters of the Army are promulgated for the information of the Division.

By order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD.

GEORGE W. MORRELL, Division Inspector.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

JEFF. DAVIS' LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

The Mobile *Mercury* publishes the following copy of the letters-of-marque which JEFF. DAVIS is trying to issue:

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.

1. The tenor of your commission, under the act of Congress, entitled "An Act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters-of-marque, prizes and prize goods," a copy of which is hereto annexed, will be kept constantly in your view. The high seas referred to in your commission, you will understand generally to refer to the low-water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league, or three miles from the shore of countries at peace with the United States and the Confederate States. You nevertheless execute your commission within the distance of the shore of the nation at war with the United States, and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation, if permitted to do so.

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral Powers, and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication in the proper cases.

You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction, with the view to deprive such vessels of their crews or the passengers, other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

3. Towards enemy vessels and their crews you are to proceed in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterize this Government and its citizens.

4. The master, and one or more of the principal persons belonging to the captured vessels, are to be sent as soon after the capture as may be, to the Judge or Judges of the proper Court in the Confederate States, to be examined upon oath touching the interest or property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time, are to be delivered to the Judge or Judges, all papers, charter parties, bills of lading, letters, and other documents and writings found on board; and the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the commander of the captured vessel, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, subtraction or embezzlement.

5. Property, even of the enemy, is exempt from seizure on neutral vessels, unless it be contraband of war.

If goods contraband of war are found on any neutral vessel, and the commander thereof shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the vessel left at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of contraband goods shall be greater than can be conveniently received on board your vessel in which case the neutral vessel may be carried into port, for the delivery of the contraband goods.

The following articles are declared by this Government contraband of war, as well as all others that are so declared by the laws of nations, viz:

All arms and implements, serving for the purpose of war by land or sea, such as cannons, mortars, guns, muskets, rifles, pistols, petards, bombs, grenades, balls, shot, shell, pikes, swords, bayonets, javelins, lances horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war.

Also, timber for ship building, pitch, tar, resin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, wrought iron and planks only excepted.

Neutral vessels conveying enemies' dispatches, or military persons in the service of the enemy, forfeit their neutral character, and are liable to capture and condemnation. But this rule does not apply to neutral vessels bearing dispatches from the public ministers or ambassadors of the enemy residing in neutral countries

By the command of the President of the Confederate States.

ROBERT TOOMBS,
Secretary of State.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents: That we, (Note 1.)——, are bound to the Confederate States of America in the full sum of (Note 2)—— thousand dollars, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas, application has been made to the said Confederate States of America, for the grant of a commission or letter-of marque and general reprisals, authorizing to —— (Note 3) or vessel called the——, to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the Confederate States on the high seas, against the United States of America, its ships and vessels, and those of its citizens, during the pendency of the war now existing between the said Confederate States and the said United State.

Now, if the owners, officers and crews, who shall be employed on board of said vessel when commissioned, shall observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law for the regulation of their conduct, and shall satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessels during her commission, and shall deliver up said commission when revoked by the President of the Confederate States then this obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of——, on this——day of——

A. B. } Witnesses.
C. D. }

NOTE 1.—This blank must be filled with the name of the commander for the time being, and the owners, and at least two responsible sureties not interested in the vessel

NOTE 2.—This blank must be filled with a "five," if the vessel be provided with only 150 men, or a less number; if with more than that number, the blank must be filled with a "ten."

NOTE 3.—This blank must be filled with the character of the vessel, "ship," "brig," "schooner," "steamer," &c.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM FRANCE.

The State of Europe—Hungary—Immense Armament of France—The Police System of Paris—The Emperor's Secret Body-Guard—Anecdotes of Garibaldi's British Legion, &c.

Paris, Tuesday Evening, May 7, 1861.

Although within the last few days the Bourse has been comparatively brilliant, and the Government newspapers write peace articles, I cannot see that any of the war-threatening clouds which lowered over Europe in the Spring have disappeared. The news from Poland and Italy is far from reassuring, and the latest intelligence from Hungary is decidedly bad—nay, alarming. It is quite certain that the Diet of Pesth repudiates the smooth words of the Emperor of Austria's speech, as conveying a hope of sufficient concessions, and there is great probability that the announced determination of the Emperor to collect the taxes by force will be resisted per force. I have good grounds for knowing that M. Deak, the moderate man in the Diet, has lost his influence, and that M. Teleki, his adversary, is now looked up to as the leader of the national party. Letters from Vienna state that the Austrian Government is reverting to the diabolical policy which it followed in 1848—that of exciting the peasants to rise against the landlords. The people now, however, are more enlightened than they were, and it is more than doubtful whether this dodge will answer its villainous purpose a second time.

With such news as the above from Pesth and Vienna, great importance must be attached to the announced meeting of Garibaldi and Kossuth at Turin, coupled as it is with the news that all the leading Hungarian officers have left Turin for the head-quarters of the legion in the South. Probably this week will not expire without the question of peace or war in Hungary being solved.

The Paris Bourse to day was uneasy, on account of the Vienna news, and the rente fell 25c.

With reference to the prospects of peace or war, I am enabled to give you an important piece of private information. There are at this moment 75,000 more men on the effective strength of the French army than are admitted by the budget now before the Corps Legislatif. This fact has been discovered after laborious investigation by the Budget Committee, and will make a great sensation when it comes to be known and discussed in the Chamber, which it will be.

On Saturday evening, as Mr. Bowes, the correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, was sitting in the Café de la Bourse, talking with a friend about the trial of the publisher and printer of the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet, which had taken place in the morning, he observed a man sidling up to him, staring rudely, and evidently listening to the conversation. The correspondent's friend asked the intruder what he meant by staring in that way, and sternly ordered him to go back to his own table. "Oh!" said the fellow with a chuckle, "you are saying things that you should not—I have heard you"—and thereupon he left the *café*. Ten minutes afterwards the landlord of the *café*, consternation depicted in his countenance, came to the correspondent and said that the Commissary of Police wished to speak to him. Let him come in, was the prompt answer. No, said the master of the *café*, he will not come in; he says you must go outside to speak to him. Mr. Bowes went outside, and was then addressed by the functionary to the following effect: "Sir, I know who you are; you are drawing up a report of the trial at the Correctional Chamber, which is not allowed to be published in France. Of course, we do not pretend to prevent the English journals from publishing what they like; but you have no right to be talking of these forbidden things in a public *café* in Paris, and it is my duty to ask you for your name and address, in order that I may draw up a *procès verbal* against you. Between ourselves, I am very sorry that this has happened, for I was listening to a charming piece at the Opera Comique when I was sent for." Here is a pretty illustration of the French spy system. A spy goes out of his way to overhear the conversation of two gentlemen, talking together in a low tone, and with no desire to attract attention, and then finding them saying nothing treasonable, (or at least in itself,) pounces on them for talking politics in a public place, and thinks the matter so important that he rushes to disturb his chief, who was enjoying his evening at a theatre, in order that the material may be drawn up for a prosecution. This is not all. The correspondent left the *café* immediately after the visit of the Commissary. But half an hour afterwards the spy returned, accompanied by a dozen police agents, who watched the *café* till past midnight. The letters of several London correspondents were seized in the Post-office that night, on account of their containing reports of the trial, but in spite of all precautions very full reports arrived to the *Daily News* and *Herald*. These petty acts of espionage in *cafés*, have not, I must in candor admit, been frequent lately. Indeed, since Nov. 24, I have remarked how much more freely people speak than they did But the Orleanist demonstration has thrown the French Government off its balance and frightened many of its agents from their propriety. Queen Amelie's private secretary coming from England with letters to her friends, was arrested, and the letters taken from him. I hear, however, that he was not kept long in custody.

Last week I was a witness to a curious scene in the Champs Elysées. The Emperor had been to visit the exhibition of modern artists, and as he was coming away, the carriage with his suite, which should have followed immediately behind him, was delayed by some accident to the harness of one of the horses. The Emperor looked back out of the window of his carriage with an expression of nervous anxiety. Suddenly, and quick as a flash of lightning, at least a dozen individuals, of common appearance and in all sorts of *bourgeois* mechanic and workingmen's dresses, rushed towards the Emperor's carriage and surrounded it. Some of the crowd fancied for an instant that an attack was being made upon the Emperor. But their respectful salutes and the Emperor's smiles proved at once that there was nothing of the kind. These men of heterogeneous appearance form part of the Emperor's secret body-guard, who mix with the populace wherever he goes, and are armed with poniards for his defence. Most of this trusty band are Corsicans.

You may probably have some recollection of certain lamentable, not to say disgraceful, squabbles which took place last year among members of the British Legion at Naples. These have just been brought to the attention of the English public in Paris, in a highly comic form. There lives, and has for many years lived here, one Charles Alexander Scott, whom travelers in Italy have frequently come across as Captain, Major, Colonel, and sometimes as General Scott. The military rank which he is now contented to assume is that of simple Captain. But in London and Paris he is universally known as "Dollar Scott"—a cognomen given him very many years since on the occasion of a "smart" transaction in Mexican dollars—quite foreign to my present story—which is said to have been the foundation of his now large fortune. One of the incidents of the dissensions above alluded to was, that this Dollar Scott, being at the time an officer in Garibaldi's service, was assaulted by Lord Seymour and other officers of the Legion, and beaten within an inch of his life. I have no personal acquaintance with him, but I know him by sight, and certainly his maimed, crippled and disfigured state is shocking to behold. I know nothing of the rights of the story. Dollar Scott, instead of being, as injudicious friends represent him, a gentleman of fortune, "belonging to one of the most distinguished families in England," is, in point of fact, "a Jew, a money-lender, and a betting man" But these qualities afford not the slightest justification to a British Lord for half killing him. He may have a very good case, and, if so, he would not fail to get heavy damages in an action against Lord Seymour in London But, unfortunately, he has been so ill advised as to lay his grievances before the public in such a shape as to raise a great presumption that he must be in the wrong. He has put himself in the hands of a person calling himself Mr. H. Berkeley Hamilton, who dates a circular from No. 236 Rue Rivoli, and professes to be a "Solicitor." But his name is not in the London law list, and I understand his only title to be a Solicitor is the ridiculous one that he "solicits" for subscriptions to the British Free Schools. This Mr. Hamilton, who, to show his legal character, writes all his private letters on paper headed with the words "*In Re*," printed in majestic gothic letters, impanneled a jury of his own choosing in his own office, and there made a speech to them like a counsel stating a case. After his opening speech, he proceeded to examine his own client, and the leading questions, put together with the client's answers, are published in the form of a pamphlet, as evidence against third parties not represented before the volunteer jury! This pamphlet has been sent to all foreign correspondents in Paris, in the expectation that they will constitute themselves the advocates of Dollar Scott, and enlist public opinion in his favor. I, for one, shall wait till I hear the other side.

M. Molini, the well known librarian of Florence, has just opened some splendid reading-rooms on the Boulevard Montmartre, next door to the Theatré des Variétés. They are plentifully supplied with newspapers in all languages, are light, cheerful, well ventilated and furnished with luxurious carpets and arm chairs. There is nothing like them in Paris—they beat Galignani's old establishment into fits.

FROM SPAIN.

How the Troubles in the United States are Regarded—A Comparison of Maratime Forces—The Printing Question—The Proposed Annexation of Portugal, &c.

Madrid, Spain, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

Although Spain is still ruled to-day in spite of the constitutional forms of her Government, according to the principles and ideas of the superannuate absolute monarchy, there is happily no doubt that the vast majority of her people are devoted to the triumph of the modern principles of liberty. You will not therefore be surprised to hear that the news of the separation of the United States has deeply afflicted the Spanish liberals and democrats. They have immediately comprehended the nature of the relations and affinities which exist between the American aristocracy, proprietors of human beings, and the European aristocracies, combatting directly and indirectly for the maintenance of their feudal rights. The joy which the clerical and ultra retrograde journals of Spain no longer seek to conceal in publishing the lamentable events of the American Union, is a proof of the liberticide hopes inspired in Spain by the treasonable attempts of the proprietors of slaves at the South. The men of the retrograde party, at the head of which are Queen Isabel and the King-consort, say now, without reserve, that the Ministry ought to impose upon San Domingo all the old monarchical institutions which are so much hated by the citizens of Cuba and Spain herself. Probably their wishes will be attended to, as O'Donell obeys blindly the will of the Queen, and the San Domingan chiefs seem to be easily corrupted by the bait of decorations, dignities and riches, which are promised to them in the name of the Catholic faith and the monarchy.

The same journals which represent the aspirations of aristocratic and official Spain, have been publishing a list of the maritime forces of the Spanish Government, which they say are superior to those of the United States. Here they are; 2 ships-of-the-line, (one is rotten and condemned;) 7 frigates, of which 4 are screws; 6 corvets, of which 4 are screws; 8 brigs; 20 schooners, of which 15 are screws; 26 side-wheel steamers, among which some of from 350 to 500 horse-power, (English;) 18 steam transports, mostly from 1,000 to 1,500 tons burden; not to mention a considerable number of small vessels, gun-boats, &c. Besides these, there are being constructed at present, 1 line-of-battle-ship and 9 frigates, of from 30 to 50 guns, all screws, of which 3 will be finished in two or three months. One iron-cased screw-frigate, of 5,000 tons burden, is being built at one of the Spanish yards, and another near Toulon, in France; and $12,000,000 have just been voted by the Cortes for new constructions in their own yards and in foreign countries. The number of heavy screw-frigates is to be raised to 19.

One of your own citizens, whose name is justly celebrated in Europe as well as America, Mr. William H. Webb, Naval Constructor of New-York, was induced, through a sentiment of artistic pride and emulation, to offer to build one of these new frigates in competition with the English, French and Spanish builders who will be employed, confident that he could win for himself and his country the glory of constructing the best ship of them all. But he was repelled and given to understand that his services were not needed, simply because he is from the United States and his ship-yard is in New-York. The reason given for not confiding any work to be done in the United States at present, was your interior disturbances, and this may have had some effect, but Mr. Webb's performance of his contract was guaranteed by Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., of London, and after seeing his splendid frigate, the *General Admiral*, built for Russia, and hearing Mr. Webb's explanations of his plans and calculations, no doubt at all remained with Spanish officers of his ability to perform all he was willing to undertake. Nevertheless, work has been given in preference to builders in England and France, in every respect his inferiors.

A thing of the same kind happened last year to another New-Yorker, Mr. Phineas Burgess, who offered to build for this Government a balance floating dock, like those in use in your port. Notwithstanding this was a purely American invention, and Mr. Burgess had been connected with it from the start, and had built many docks with uniform success, the Spanish Government, after examining all his plans, decided to give the contract for building this dock to somebody in England who had seen the American dock, and may, perhaps, succeed in making one. We shall see.

The Spanish newspapers boast to-day that their marine forces in the West Indies are already superior to the whole navy of the United States.

No doubt the United States, with or without a civil war on their hands, are in a condition to defy all attacks and all injuries on the part of Spain, but the reactionary tendencies of the Government of this country, and the little disguised sympathies of the clerical and high Catholic aristocracy for the Slavery oligarchists of the States of the South, are of a nature to cause reflection in the minds of all true liberals. The leaders of the Spanish people are the first to show uneasiness on this account.

The discussion of the law against printing has continued this week, and given occasion for the Ministry to manifest in open Parliament a store of ignorance and false data on this subject, even more surprising than the law itself; especially in reference to the condition of the Press in England and other countries, the Minister of the Interior has made a most lamentable exhibition. Messrs. Rivero and Olozaga have vindicated, in noble and eloquent speeches, both the liberty of free printing and free speaking, and their voices, with those of Calvo Asensio and Gonzales Bravo, have made an impression which even the certain vote of the Chamber in favor of the law will not alter. The law is morally dead before it is born, and the wound the Ministry have received by it will hardly be healed. I told you last week that a clear majority of the Chamber were employes of the Government, holding their places at the will of the Ministers. This will explain to you why the bill will pass, and yet the Ministry be severely damaged by its passage.

The journalists of the Opposition, to the number of sixty, united to give a banquet to these orators, at which the strongest language was freely used in favor of liberty and democracy. A lady, whose rare talent as a poetess and writer, has made her name one of the most popular in Spain, Donna Carolina Coronado, associated herself with this *fête* given in honor of the liberty of writing, by addressing a letter to the members of the committee, which was read in the midst of the most vivid enthusiasm.

The union of Iberia has been for a long time the dominant idea of a numerous party in Spain, who wish to see the whole Peninsula united under one Government.

It is well understood that though Spain would be benefited by the annexation of Portugal, Queen Isabel will never wear the crown of Don Pedro V. Quite the contrary. Spain is ready to give the crown of united Iberia to the Portuguese family, as more constitutional and less absolutist than their own dynasty, but Don Pedro does not seem much disposed to listen to the project for the present. I suppose he is afraid, and if he is, he ought not to be troubled about the matter. In fact, this movement in Spain, which is real and deep, is not affection for him, nor even anxiety to annex his little kingdom, but it is a real and fixed purpose on the part of Spaniards to get rid of their own Queen and dynasty; and they will do it. But at present they are looking about with a candle lighted in the daytime, to find somebody or something to set up in its place. I happen to know that the search is not yet successful. Nevertheless, the fate of the present reigning family is already reduced to a mere question of time and opportunity. The revolution may be so strong and so universally agreed upon before it breaks into light, as to be consummated almost without a struggle, but the fact of its existence and future irresistible development, you may regard as certain.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Col. Anderson is expected here to-day or to-morrow. The Mayor, Councilmen, and most citizens of Louisville, will give him a most cordial reception. His native County of Jefferson has no more honored and beloved son. We will welcome him back to our midst. We are most proud of this noble patriot and exalted hero. His patriotic services will be needed in this State and city. He is just the man to be stationed in this place. Tens of thousands of Kentuckians will, if need be, rally around him to protect the honor and the interests of the Government, the cause of the Union, and the families and firesides of Union men, on his native soil. He will easily enlist enough Federal troops for home service to obviate any necessity of calling troops from the Free States.—which some might resent as infringement of their "strict neutrality," and others would resist as "Abolition invasion," and snatch as excuse for calling secession troops from Tennessee.

The Administration has acted most wisely in stationing Gen. Harney in Missouri, and Col. Anderson in Kentucky. We now more than ever feel that both these States will continue substantially safe. The Unionists of both will soon be so organized, drilled and armed, and so inspired with one and the right spirit, that they will stand irresistible and indisputable masters of their respective soils.

However, the Disunionists in Kentucky, as in Missouri, don't despair yet. They will vainly struggle on for mastery. They can't advance another inch, but they are too mad to foresee their manifest doom. There is quite a disunion element in the Kentucky House. Secession in Kentucky, while now professing neutrality, strives for an indirect secession act, for practical independence of the General Government, and "alliance" with Jeff. Davis. It aims, through indirect legislative sanction, to aid and comfort the rebels by sending them supplies on the railroads to Nashville and Memphis, to control those roads for secession uses, and for the sudden invasion of this State and city by armed secession border. But, the House, as the Senate—going, perhaps, as far as possible under the present secession pressure—declares for a "strict neutrality," in some degree compatible with Kentucky's Federal relations, intended by the Unionists, to checkmate and disarm Kentucky Secessionists, to uphold Kentucky Unionists, to prevent disunion and war on the slave line, to preserve the internal peace, to keep off the Southern fillibusters whose leaders have marked Kentucky for their fighting-ground, to avert the necessity of calling for Northern troops, and to prevent the transportation across Kentucky soil of contraband of war. At all events whatever be the Legislature's construction of "strict neutrality," none less Union than this will be endured by a controlling majority of Kentuckians. They will stand by Col. Anderson.

The Secessionists have backed down from $6,000,000 to $3,000,000 for arming the State. I doubt whether the Legislature will appropriate over $1,000,000. If they do they can't raise it by taxation, or otherwise, unless they appoint, as I think they will, a Military Board of genuine Union men, who will distribute the arms and munitions they purchase only to those under oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, as of Kentucky, and will put under the same twofold oath every member of the State Guard, of the Home Guard, and of any other company of Kentucky militia. Under this arrangement every secession company will be disbanded, and every secession soldier or officer resign or be dismissed from service. The people of Kentucky will dispense with the services of any who desire to ignore the existence of the Government of the United States, or decline to swear primary and paramount allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. PONTIAC.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, May 17, 1861.

The Legislature of the State has suspended the action of all courts of law in this State, for one year. This, in addition to a law suspending specie payment by the Kentucky banks, has been proposed as a relief measure. The general opinion here is that they will produce the opposite effect, laying us open to the enforcement of payments by creditors in other States, while here it will be impossible to collect a debt by legal process.

The course of Magoffin in refusing troops to the General Government has been reluctantly commended. The resolution was worded so as to read, that under the peculiar circumstances of civil war, the course of the Governor be approved.

It appears that the Legislature is about doing away with the armed neutrality idea, and the Union men now advocate only a "*strict neutrality*." A resolution was recommended by a Committee to the effect that "the State should take no part in the civil war, but should during the contest occupy the position of strict neutrality." This was adopted by a vote of 69 to 26 in the House. This branch of the Legislature stands fixed—49 for Union and 43 for secession. The Union majority are fixed and determined, while the minority is wavering. The Union men do nothing without consultation, and each act is unanimous, while the opposite is the truth in regard to the other side. This determination on the part of the Union men, and the strict neutrality idea have frightened the Disunionists. Finding the lines becoming so closely drawn around them they now advocate the armed neutrality with which they have suddenly fallen in love. They say it admits their State Rights doctrine, and is opposed to Lincoln, and are therefore willing it should be passed. But they are too late. The State wont be armed. The *Courier* of this date sees this, and rails at the Union men for insincerity. The editor says in his letter from the Capitol:

"But, gentlemen, the Opposition party in the Legislature do not mean what they say. They are insincere in their professions. There are men here who do not intend voting one dollar towards arming the State. I say it with regret and mortification, that the conviction is fastening itself on the mind of every one, that there is a party in the Legislature, and parties outside, who intend to bind the State hand and foot, and at the proper time hand it over to the tender mercies of the Black Republican Government at Washington. The developments of a few days at most will test the accuracy of our suspicions. Let us see what kind of a war bill they will give us, if any."

The City Council of this city, refused to vote an appropriation for the reception of Col. Anderson, for which they are much condemned. A few flour and pork men in the Council effected the defeat of the resolution. One of the Council, forgetting parliamentary rules, called them traitors, and such like offensive terms. Nevertheless, Col. Anderson will be received by a spontaneous demonstration of the people of his native State and County, which will be honorable to him.

The city of late presents a beautiful appearance. Flags are flying in all directions, over public and private buildings, and on the banks of the river. Almost every public vehicle coming into the city, is graced by one flag or more. But not one traitor flag floats in the vicinity.

The two boats of which I wrote, and which were to have been stopped at New-Albany, concluded not to make the trip, and the freight was returned to the owners. Trade by the river is nearly stopped. Chas. B Colton, our new Surveyor, appears determined to execute the laws, and prevent these shipments.

The working-men of the city came near taking the performance of the surveyor's duties into their own hands. They at one time resolved to compel the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to cease its shipments South, and indeed did do so for several days; but flour and pork merchants, who are mainly interested in the trade South at the present time, opened two depôts for the distribution of as much bread and meat as the poor people needed. These depôts are now crowded daily by the poor.

It is thought now that this new proposition in the Legislature, to maintain a "strict neutrality," will end in an embargo being laid on the Nashville Railroad by the State authorities.

Rumor has it that Blanton Duncan, a trader, who took a party of men from here to Harper's Ferry, to fight against the Government, will leave soon, *via* New-York, for Europe. He has received notice from prominent Union men that it wont do for him to return here. A man named Bickley, General of the Knights of the Golden Circle, has hastily departed under a similar notice. KENTUCKIAN.

AFFAIRS IN CAIRO.

Cairo, Ill., Monday, May 20.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 14th inst., in an article styled "The South's View of its Own Resources," you very truly remark: "We are convinced that the great danger of the party upholding the Government is in *undervaluing the resources of the enemy*." In support of this statement, I beg leave to instance the enormous shipments South of produce and provisions by the Illinois Central Railroad, during the last Fall and Winter. It cannot have escaped the observation of your intelligent readers, that while, owing to the depressed finances of the country, many roads in all sections of the country have fallen off greatly in their receipts, those of the road in question have more than doubled. A daily line, for New Orleans, of the largest class of steamboats, was made to connect with freight trains at Cairo. Other boats, from various river towns and cities in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, made regular trips to the same point, getting their entire load at Cairo. Yet the produce accumulated in the warehouses and dépôts of the Company, and in the stores and wharf-boats at the city landing, to the amount of thousands of tons—there not being craft on the river, not otherwise employed, to take it away fast enough. Yet Cairo is but one of many points on the Western waters whence shipments have been made South during the past six months. I think an examination of the statistical data which can be obtained to substantiate this statement, would open the eyes of our friends in the East, who believe and hope that the South are by this time nearly starved out.

Considerable amusement is afforded by a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that "Gen. Scott has sent orders for the fortification of the *heights* at Cairo, commanding Bird's Point." The most elevated natural point in Cairo is not sixteen inches above high water, and can no more command Bird's Point than it can command the moon. The only elevated points or portions of Cairo are artificial embankments, of which character are the levees.

For reasons which I cannot now set forth in detail, Cairo is by no means the secure or strong point that many newspaper correspondents represent. The mere concentrating of five, ten or twenty thousand men at such a position, no matter how brave they may be, does not and cannot render it impregnable. In these times of Minié rifles and rifled cannon, it is a question of *science*, and not of numbers, and the whole defences of the place should be under the supervision of one of our accomplished officers of the Engineer Corps. The point on which Cairo is built is at all times a *peninsula*, and, in high water, completely insulated—the narrow causeway of the Illinois Central Railroad being the only communication with the back country. It can be demonstrated that the track of this railroad and the levees can be swept and enfiladed for miles, and the inhabitants and soldiers in Cairo, be they five or ten thousand, slaughtered like cattle in a pen, by shot and shell from batteries on the Missouri and Kentucky shore. C. E.

FROM CAIRO.

We have news from Cairo to May 17. Up to that date, no deaths had occurred in the camp at that place, but there had been upward of 600 cases of diarrhœa and pneumonia at Camp Hardin, thirteen miles above, a few of which had proved fatal. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describes the presentation of a flag to the Chicago Artillery, and says:

"Efforts were made to have Hon. Emerson Etheridge, who arrived in town the day before, remain and make a speech on the occasion, but for reasons which he considered sufficient, gracefully acknowledging the compliment, refused. In this connection I will mention that he expressed his satisfaction at the movement of the Government in sending troops to this point, and would himself battle, as he had ever done, for the preservation of that Union which to him was dearer than life itself. He believed that Tennessee still loved the Union, and that if to-day an honest vote was permitted, a majority of 50,000 patriot voices would confirm his opinion.

It is plain to be seen that a reaction is going on in both Southern Kentucky and Missouri. At Paducah, which a short time since was considered a rank secession town, the secession flags are being hauled down, and the smothered Union sentiment is beginning to be heard on all sides.

To return to the blockade, I will mention that a considerable amount of provisions was taken from the steamer *Jno H. Dickey* night before last, destined for Columbus and Hickman, after which the boat was allowed to proceed on her way.

Yesterday, the *Denmark*, with a large cargo of produce and provisions, for Paducah and other points in Kentucky, was allowed to pass without any interference with her freight.

The *Autocrat*, en route to Louisville, was examined here last evening, but nothing of an incendiary character was found aboard. She was filled with passengers.

The Ohio at this point continues to rise rapidly, and is now several inches higher than the last rise. There is twenty feet of water in the channel to St. Louis, and rising.

The *Camp Register* of the 17th says:

Such special instructions have been received, by the authorities here, from the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, if executed to the letter, render the blockade of this port thorough and complete. Everything, now, of a *vegetable* character, hay, oats, etc., is included in the list of contraband articles, and, from indications so far, we are inclined to the belief that the ports of Columbus and Hickman are embraced in the list of those intended to be affected by the blockade. This impression is strengthened by the fact that a lot of hay intended for Columbus, was taken from the packet *R. P. Cheney*. Wednesday night, and some corn and other freight intended for Hickman, taken from the *J. H. Dickey* during the day yesterday. As the steamer *Denmark* was permitted to pass yesterday with corn, etc., for Paducah, it is probable that commercial intercourse with that point will remain undisturbed, unless there are reasons for believing that articles contraband consigned there are intended for transhipment South. But for ports in the seceded States not one pound of provisions, or any article that will be considered as capable of furnishing aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government will be permitted to pass, unless it assumes an outward shape that shall deceive the surveyors here. This, henceforth, may be implicitly relied upon, and its truth might as well be accepted now as hereafter.

THE RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me the use of your columns to say a few words on the subject at the head of this article. There has been much said in private conversation, both by friends of the members of the regiment, and by others not so friendly, condemning the return of the regiment at the expiration of the period for which they were sworn in, viz., thirty days—and there have been occasional allusions made to the same topic, and in the same strain, in the public Press. A late number of the Times contained a communication, in which it was stated, "*they would be hissed through Broadway*." I have heard the same observation from many persons.

My own opinion has been against the return of the regiment under present circumstances, and so I have in the most strenuous terms urged upon my own relatives and friends attached to that corps. There are, however, many peculiar circumstances which not only entirely justify their return, but which should forever shut the mouths of those who indulge in any sneers on the subject. As to the latter point, it may be sufficient to say, that those who are disposed to sneer would have a better right to do so *after they themselves have offered to take the place of the regiment, by enlisting for the war*;—and if they want to hiss they had better try it on, *face to face* with the regiment, or any of its members, after they have returned.

There has been a great deal of fulsome adulation of this regiment, in which our whole community, including the Press, have participated. For this the regiment cannot be responsible, and I know that it has been quite as distasteful to them and to their best friends, as it has given occasion for sneering to others. It is enough to say, however, that so far as the State of New-York is concerned the Seventh Regiment was *the first in the field*. They were especially called for by the Government for a distinct duty, i. e., *to protect the Capital*; with scarcely any preparation, and on very short notice, without any opportunity to arrange their business affairs, they marched to Washington. What hardships they endured, what dangers they encountered, or what services they have actually rendered, it is not necessary to enumerate; it is enough to say that they set a glorious example to others, and that they started from their homes *expecting danger, ready for danger*, [*and anxious to meet an opposing foe*. They have thus far rendered to the Government all the aid that has been required of them, and their engagement has been performed. They now find that their presence is not needed at Washington, and that instead of being of any service, they are only a source of expense. I will in this connection say, that all the remarks which have been made about the luxurious fare of the Seventh Regiment are, *so far as the men are concerned*, pure fiction. The occasional articles of luxury which friends have sent to individual members, have been rather to their disadvantage than otherwise; such articles have not exactly given a zest to their] habitual everyday fare—but of this they make no complaint. There are reasons of the most powerful nature which compel the regiment, as a regiment, to return home. What they are do not concern the public, and it is not proper that they should in all respects be made known, at least, for the present. A very large number of the members are desirous of remaining in the field, and probably all would if there was any immediate *active service* upon which they could enter.

But the regiment, it is now understood, will return; and in my judgment, and so I have advised my friends attached to it, it is right for *all to return with it*. It would subject individual members, or individual companies, or any portion of the regiment, to great disadvantage, now to attach themselves to any other regiment stationed in Washington. There is no good reason why they should in this way lose their identity, and they surely have a right to choose their associations in the same way that others have done.

When the Seventh Regiment returns to the City of New-York, they will return with drums beating, and with colors flying—their heads will be as proudly erect as on the day they started for Washington; and when they have returned, they will give a good account of their actions. It is worse than folly to suppose that men, such as they have proved themselves to be, will stay idly at home, and let their banners feed the moths, while others are fighting the battles of their country. When that state of things shall come to pass, it will be time enough to talk of "hissing." C.

FROM THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Morgan, Friday, May 17, 1861.

The Eighth Regiment has just returned from Baltimore, where we were received with every possible mark of polite attention. Invitations from the citizens to visit, and make their houses our homes, were urged upon us from all sides. We left there with a great deal of regret, the whole city turning out *en masse* to give us a parting cheer for New-York and the Union. It was like emigrating to the backwoods, for us to return here, but we do not forget that stern duty, and not pleasure, has called us from home and friends,

Last night at 1 o'clock, an alarm roused the whole camp. The rattle of musketry was heard coming from the Massachusetts Sixth, and the cry "to arms" roused every soldier in a moment. In less time than it can be told, the drums beat the long roll; squads were mustered and companies formed, and the whole camp started from a state of sleep to one of active excitement.

At the first instant of alarm, scouts ran to the opposite lines, and soon returned with the news that there was no enemy in sight, a few spies on the skirts of the wood near by having caused all this rush of preparation.

The cause being explained, the companies were soon dismissed, and in half an hour's time the camp was as dull and quiet as before.

You will soon have a photograph of our camp, an operator now being at work on the opposite hill. The main figures will be readily recognized. To the left is Company F, one of the best drilled in the whole regiment. On the right stands the officer of the day, Capt. Johnston, with his aids. Scattered around are the officers and men, and that little group in the centre contains Lieut.-Col. Waterbury, Adjutant Keeler, Capts. Berger and Gregory, and Lieuts. Woods and Day. I am thus particular in naming the figures, as the picture is a very fine one, and with its duplicate will probably be offered for sale in New-York.

One of the greatest sights of the whole camp is, I regret to say, entirely hid from view. I allude to Company A's kitchen It is made of logs and stumps very skillfully arranged, and is as complete as any I ever saw.

To-morrow, at 4 A. M., we leave for Washington.

THE TEXAS TREACHERY.

INTERESTING MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO THE SURRENDER OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following memorandum relates the manner in which Col. Waite, commanding the Department of Texas, together with his officers on duty in San Antonio, without troops, were captured and made prisoners of war:

MEMORANDUM

Relating to the arrest of Colonel C. A. Waite, U. S. Army, and the officers of the U. S. Army on duty at San Antonio, Texas, without troops. At Colonel Waite's quarters, Col. Waite and Major Sprague only present.

San Antonio, Texas, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Captain Wilcox, [with his sword, commanding Texas troops]: Good morning, Colonel!

Col. Waite—Good morning, Sir.

Capt. Wilcox—I have come to request you to go over to Major Maclin's office.

Col. Waite—For what purpose, Sir?

Capt. Wilcox—As a prisoner of war!

Col. Waite—What authority have you?

Capt. Wilcox—I have authority from Major Maclin.

Col. Waite—Who is Major Maclin?

Capt. Wilcox—An officer of the Confederate States.

Col. Waite—I do not, Sir, recognize any such authority. Have you the authority? I should like to see it.

Capt. Wilcox then took from his pocket an order from Major Maclin, which Col. Waite read, directing him, Wilcox, to proceed with his company and arrest the officers of the United States Government on duty in San Antonio, Texas.

Col. Waite: I protest against any such act, and will not obey the order except by force. Have I committed any offence? To which Capt Wilcox replied, "None that I know of." It is then, said Col. Waite, a most unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of the modes and customs of civilized warfare, and a gross outrage upon my individual rights. I protest against it in the name of my country. Your authority I do not recognize, nor will I obey any order from you; nothing but the presence of a force greater than I can overcome will cause me to relinquish my personal freedom. There is nothing in history to equal this usurpation. Thereupon Capt. Wilcox said: "I have the force," and started for the public storehouses, and immediately returned with thirty-six footmen Texas troops, armed with rifles and sabre bayonets. The command was halted in front of Col. Waite's quarters, when Capt. Wilcox entered the house Col Waite then walked to the door, when upon looking out, remarked: "Is that your guard, sir?" "Yes, sir," replied Captain Wilcox. "There are more men," remarked Col. Waite, "than I can resist, and I again protest, in the name of my country, against this gross and unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of my personal rights; where do you wish me to go, sir?" "To the Ordnance office, sir," said Capt. Wilcox. Col. Waite then took his hat and passed to the front of the guard, when arms were shouldered, and the crowd proceeded through the public street. As Col. Waite was passing into the custody of the guard, Major Sprague remarked to Capt. Wilcox: "Do you consider me as one?" "Yes," he replied, "come along." "Then," said Major Sprague, "I concur fully in every word uttered by Col. Waite in regard to this outrage." Major Sprague then joined Col. Waite, and proceeded amid a crowd of boys.

Arriving at the building where the public offices are, the command was halted, and Capt. Wilcox ordered the other officers, viz: Major Wm. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Daniel McClure, Pay Department; Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. T. Chandler, Third Infantry; Capt. R. Garard, Second Cavalry; Surgeon E. A. Abadie, Medical Department; Assistant Surgeon E. P. Langworthy, Medical Department; Capt. A. T. Lee, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. E. W. H. Read, Eighth Infantry; Capt. R. M. Potter, Military Storekeeper; who had been previously arrested, and were within the building in charge of a sentinel, to proceed. The officers in a body, in charge of the guard, were conducted to the office of Major Maclin. After a few moments' silence, Major Maclin said, "Colonel Waite, it becomes my duty to arrest you, and the other officers, as prisoners of war." "By what authority, sir?" "That is my business, sir, not yours," responded Major Maclin. "But," said Colonel Waite, "I should like to know by what power I am deprived of my personal rights?" "I have the power from the President of the Confederate States," answered Major Maclin. "Such authority I do not know, nor shall I obey it," said Colonel Waite. "Have I or my officers committed any offence? Did we not come here as friends, and have we not been such to all the interests of Texas? More than that, is there not an agreement with the Texas Commissioners guaranteeing to the men and officers, my entire command, to go out of Texas unmolested? That, sir, has been carried out faithfully, on our part, in every respect. By what right, then, am I to be restricted of my liberty? and by what authority am I and my officers made prisoners of war? I protest against it!" "There is no use of protesting," said Major Maclin; "I do not wish to hear any protest, it is unnecessary—I have my orders." "But I will protest," replied Col. Waite, "in the name of my country and Government, I protest. I denounce it as an act of unwarranted usurpation, and against the custom of war, and in violation of my personal rights. I suppose you intend to regard the rights and customs of civilization? I know no war. we have been acting as friends, we are not here in a hostile attitude; we came into the country as friends, and are going out as such." "Yes," responded Major Maclin, "I have my duty to perform, and shall do it." "I repeat," said Col. Waite, "it is gross, unheard of, unwarranted, and treacherous; nothing but the presence of a force requires me to listen to such measures, much more to obey them. Had I the means, it would be quite different, I would resist until death." "I am aware of that," answered Major Maclin, "I have as much confidence in the courage of your officers as you have."

"What do you propose?" inquired Col. Waite. "I am obliged to consider myself a prisoner, and should like to know the future." "I have here, sir," replied Major Maclin, "Paroles," handing a manuscript to Col. Waite, "which the officers are at liberty to avail themselves of."

One of these was then read by Col. Waite. "Such a paper I shall not sign," said Col. Waite, indignantly; "it is highly objectionable, and I shall remain a prisoner." "Very well!" answered Maj. Maclin, "these paroles will not be presented to you again without you request it." "What rank do you hold, Sir?" inquired Col. Waite. "I am a Major!" replied Maj. M. "In the Provisional or Regular Army?" inquired Col. Waite. "In the Regular Army, sir, of the Confederate States," responded the Major.

A general conversation ensued among all parties, in which there was much angry excitement. Major Maclin improved the first opportunity to speak, and remarked, that "he should send the officers to Victoria, one hundred miles distant, to Colonel Van Dorn's Headquarters," and desired to know how soon Colonel Waite could be ready, and suggested to-morrow, even intimated to-day, whereupon, Colonel Waite, and the officers present, said, "it was impossible to arrange their family affairs in so short a time." "How long a time, then," asked he, "do you require? one, two, or three days?" "I presume we can have transportation?" suggested Col. Waite. "*There will be transportation for you, sir*," replied Major Maclin, with emphasis and anger. Again a general conversation took place; still much excitement was evinced among all parties. The inquiry was made of Major Maclin if he had any discretion in the matter? He replied that he had none. The character of paroles and the rights of prisoners then became a general subject of conversation. Each officer present said he desired at least twenty-four hours to consider the subject, as it was of great importance.

Col. Waite asked for one of the manuscript paroles, when Major Maclin, in a very offensive manner, declined, saying, "he had use for them." This again caused much evident, excited indignant feeling. "It is my desire," said Col. Waite, "to put some officer in charge of our soldiers to be left here (the Eighth Infantry band and clerks at headquarters,) as prisoners, should I accept a parole, to attend to their personal rights, police and comfort." "You need have no concern about that, sir," responded Major Maclin, "we will save you that trouble; we will attend to that; no officer will be permitted to have anything to do with them. You will not be allowed to give any orders here." Col. Waite, in answer, said, "It is your wish and object to corrupt them, and to force them into your service, but they will not stay with you; they will desert." "Your language, sir," said Major Maclin, "is offensive; I cannot permit it." Col. Waite replied, "*The facts, sir, are doubtless offensive.* My language is not intended to be offensive. I will talk, and state the facts. I also claim the right to send an officer to my Government with sealed dispatches, on parole." "That, sir," replied Major Maclin, "will not be allowed." "But," said Col. Waite, "can I not make my official report? To send an officer to headquarters, after important events, is the custom of all armies and troops among civilized people." "Perhaps it is, sir!" replied Major Maclin. After a long conversation, and the excitement somewhat abated, Major Maclin was asked if he would grant to each officer twenty-four hours to consider upon the subject, when they would report to him, in person, their determination. To this he agreed, and permitted each officer to take one of the manuscript paroles for consideration. The guard at the door was then dismissed, and the officers retired.

Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

The officers met at 12 M. to-day at the office of the commanding officer, Major Maclin, as agreed upon yesterday. No further modification could be had of the terms offered yesterday, excepting a provision for exchange as prisoners of war, and the privilege granted to Col. Waite to report the facts and past transactions to his Government. The terms now were, the acceptance of the paroles, or to be treated as close prisoners of war. There was no alternative, but to be subjected to the rabble, to crowds of undisciplined troops, regardless of authority or control, to the vindictive and active prejudices of men in authority, who had already stipulated terms, or take the paroles offered, and ask safe conduct out of the State. The latter was determined upon, as the only method which could secure safe egress, or escape, and place the officers within reach of the authorities of the United States Government. Each officer took his parole under the protest made by Col. Waite the day previous.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The following is C. S. A. Postmaster Reagan's proclamation gives notice to the Federal Government to stop carrying mails for the rebels:

Whereas, by the provisions of an Act, provided March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act, approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States "is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of postal service in the Confederate States," and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all Postmasters, contractors, and special and route agents in the service of the Post office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein. And I hereby direct all Postmasters, route agents and special agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction. And the said Postmasters, route agents and special agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are Postmasters, (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government. And all Postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand, belonging to the Post-office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next

All contractors, mail messengers and special contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by the terms of said contract, and the provisions of the second section of an act approved May 9, 1861 conformable thereto. And the said contractors, special contractors and mail messengers, are required to forward, without delay the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post-office Department, Montgomery, Alabama.

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, Postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent or received from those States; and until supplies of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the prepayment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1, 1861.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Post-office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861. [L. S.]

JOHN H REAGAN, Postmaster.

A BRITISH CONSUL SIDES WITH THE TRAITORS.

The telegraph has already noticed the barbarous treatment received by Capt. Gale, of the barque *D. C. Pierce*, who put into Norfolk in distress, and was robbed of both vessel and cargo; the latter valued at $3,000. The part which the British Consul had in the matter is set forth in these documents.

U. S. Steam Frigate, Minnesota,
Hampton Roads, Va., May 16, 1861.

Capt. C. Gale, of the American barque *D. C. Pierce*, sunk as an obstruction to prevent ingress into the harbor of Norfolk, by the people of that city:

Sir—This is to certify, that in an interview between you and —— Myers, British Consul for the port of Norfolk, held in my cabin, I heard the Consul acknowledge, in answer to your question, that he, the Consul, had now in his possession, and his control, all the sugar with which the said barque was loaded at the time of the entrance into Norfolk in distress.

The Consul nevertheless declined peremptorily to give you, when requested by you so to do, a receipt to this effect; which you requested, that you might make as you declared, a proper account of the cargo to the persons entitled to know what disposition has been made of said cargo.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. STRINGHAM,
Senior Flag Officer, Blockading Squadron.

I was present during the above conversation, and certify to its correctness. A. LUDLOW CASE,
Commander U. S Navy,
and Flag Captain Blockading Squadron.

THE INDIAN NATIONS.

The following paragraphs are from the Austin (Texas) *State Gazette* of the 4th inst.:

"The State Convention appointed James E. Harrison, James Bourland and Charles A. Hamilton, as Commissioners to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole and Creek Nations, with instructions to invite their speedy and prompt coöperation with the Southern Confederacy.

The report has been received by Gov. Clark, and we learn is a very important document, as well in relation to the interests of the Confederacy as the State. We understand that the Commissioners held a conference with Gov. Harris, of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations, also with Gov. Ross, of the Cherokees, and attended a Convention of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Quapas and Socks. These nations can furnish an army of twenty thousand fighting men, and leave enough at home to attend to domestic affairs. The information obtained is not only reliable, but on the whole of a very gratifying character. It is deemed important by the Commissioners that treaties should be early made by the Confederate Government."

THE BRITISH MINISTER ON THE BLOCKADE.

The following is an extract from a letter by Lord Lyons to the British Consul at Mobile, dated May 8:

"The best advice you can give British ships is to get off as fast as possible without serious inconvenience. After the effective blockade has been commenced, they will be allowed fifteen days to take their departure, but they will not be allowed to carry out any cargo, or part of a cargo, taken on board after the effective blockade was actually begun. Indeed, according to the rules of blockade, I believe, they will be liable to confiscation for attempting to go out with a cargo shipped after the commencement of a blockade. But the effective blockade does not begin until the blockading squadron actually appears off the port. The President's proclamation is only the declaration of an intention to blockade."

COL. VAN DORN STILL AT WORK.

The San Antonio papers contain accounts of the departure of an expedition, under Col. Van Dorn, to capture the United States troops still remaining in Texas.

The *Herald* says, that Col. Van Dorn is marching a large force to the Leon, to intercept the regiment of United States troops, under Col. Reeves, who are expected there in a day or two, on their way to the coast. Five city companies left San Antonio alone, one of them composed of recent Unionists, who are now heartily with the South. The cavalry companies are six in number. Besides this force, the expedition consists of the six companies of Col. Henry E. McCulloch's regiment of mounted riflemen, and Capts. Pyron's and Walker's companies of Ford's regiment of mounted volunteers; also, Bogan's Light Battery.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Nos. 1366, 1611, 1157, 969, 1673, 1475, 1601, 1669, 1599, 1607, 1589, 1611. Part II.—Nos. 1186, 1339, 1614, 1574, 1504, 1662, 1601, 1612, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1624, 1628, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1366.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 3191, 3192, 3335, 3083, 3313, 3380, 3424, 3056, 3292, 3263, 3190, 1374, 3168. Part II—Nos. 3366, 3364, 3367, 3097, 3349, 3273, 3425, 3411, 3405, 3376, 3193, 1348, 3118, 3034, 3397, 1348.

Opinion in Hackley's Case—The Question of Contempt in Refusing to Testify.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex rel, Andrew J. Hackley vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, et al.—This case (and the decision in it) has already been given in the TIMES. The following is a full statement of the facts, together with the entire opinion of the Court:

The relator was committed to prison by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d of April last, for a contempt of Court, in refusing to answer, before the Grand Jury then impanneled in that Court, in a matter pending before them against certain Aldermen for feloniously receiving a gift of money to influence their votes in an official capacity, the following question, viz: "What did you do with the pile of bills received from Thomas Hope, and which he told you amounted to over $40,000?"

Hackley alleged, when the interrogatory was propounded, that any answer which he could give to that question would disgrace him, and would have a tendency to accuse him of a crime. He demurred to the question, referred to the common law rule that no man is held to accuse himself, and to the sixth section of the first article of the Constitution.

The Grand Jury came into Court, before the Recorder, where Hackley attended, and made complaint of his contumacy.

The Court decided that the question was a legal and proper one, and that the reasons offered by Hackley were insufficient, and ordered him to answer it; he still contumaciously refusing, the Court adjudged him guilty of a criminal contempt, and committed him to prison in the County Jail for thirty days. Hackley now applies, on *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from custody.

By the Court: LEONARD, J.—It was urged at the hearing, by the counsel for the applicant, that it sufficiently appeared from the order of commitment that the pile of bills amounting to $40,000 might have been given to the Aldermen for the purpose indicated, and that the applicant might have been the person who made the gift; at least that such fact was so probable as to render it manifest that the privilege claimed was not unfounded.

It is an indisputable rule of the common law that a witness cannot be compelled to render an answer that will criminate or disgrace him; nor can he, by that rule, if the privilege is claimed in season, be required to disclose any fact that will form an essential link in the chain of evidence tending to convict him of any crime. (1 Robertson's R., 207 to 245; United States vs. Burr, 4 Wend. R., 229; People vs. Mather.)

The Legislature, however, can change that or any other rule of the common law not fortified by the Constitution.

The Constitution contains a provision that "no person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself."

To a certain extent this constitutional provision acknowledges the existence of the common law rule referred to, and confirms it. The provision of the Constitution is not so broad in its scope as the common law rule adverted to. (Vide opinion of Chancellor Walworth, in the Court of Errors, 5 Hill's R., 526; Henry v. the Bank of Salina.)

The commitment furnishes evidence that the complaint under investigation before the Grand Jury was against certain Aldermen, members of the Common Council, for feloniously receiving a gift of money under an agreement that their votes should be influenced thereby, in a matter pending before them in their official capacity. It thus appears that the offence under investigation was substantially that which is described in the fifty-second section of the amended charter of the City of New-York, passed in 1857. (*Vide* vol. 1 Session Laws, 1857, p 894-5)

At least, it appears quite as distinctly that such was the offence which the Grand Jury were investigating, as do the facts upon which the applicant claims his privilege to be exempt from giving the evidence required.

Assuming that such was the subject before the Grand Jury, and there is reasonable ground to believe that the prisoner might have been a *particeps criminis* in the same matter, then under examination, he was protected by the same fifty-second section of the Charter, from having any use made of his testimony in any prosecution, civil or criminal, against himself. The common law rule above referred to was, as to him, in the event of his giving evidence which would show him to be an offender under that section, fully abrogated. Such was the intention of the Legislature, and such is the effect of the provision referred to.

The fifty-second section of the charter provides, in substance, that in case any person shall promise or give any money, &c., to any member of the Common Council, &c., to influence his official action, or in case any member, &c., shall accept any such gift, under an agreement that his action shall be influenced in his official capacity, he shall, on conviction, be disqualified from holding office under the charter, and shall be punished by imprisonment and fine. "Every person offending against either provision of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Grand Jury or in any Court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying."

The constitutional privilege of a witness to be exempt from inquiry in respect to criminal-matters as to which he may be an offender, as before observed, is much narrower than the common law rule.

The act of 1837, in respect to usury, contains a similar provision in respect to persons committing usury, which was thereby made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; the offender was required, in civil actions, to disclose the usury, but was protected from the use of his testimony against him before a Grand Jury, or on the trial of any indictment against him.

The same question came before the late Chancellor Walworth, in the case of Perrine vs. Stricker (7 Paige R., 598,) which is here presented. That question arose under the act to prevent usury, passed in 1837, above referred to. A bill was filed in Chancery under that act to compel an alleged offender to make discovery of the usury taken by him on a promissory note, upon which the offender had brought an action at law.

The objection was raised by demurrer. The Chancellor declared, after referring to the constitutional provision then in force, which was the same as that contained in the present Constitution, that he was not prepared to say that the case before him was a criminal one within the meaning of the Constitution.

The Chancellor considered the act in question before him entirely constitutional, although the action was dismissed on another ground. The act against usury has been in full force for more than twenty years, and offenders against its provisions have been frequently compelled to answer in respect to the usury committed, but no Court has ever yet pronounced the provision compelling parties to disclose the usury to be unconstitutional, although the offence was punishable by fine and imprisonment. The offender clearly gives evidence against himself in a case of usury, but it is not given in a criminal case. The common law rule would protect him in his privilege as a witness, whether he were called on to testify in a civil or criminal case, were it not abolished by the statute. The disclosure is just as pernicious to the witness, who discloses that he has committed the offence of usury, or some fact that may tend to accuse him of that offence, where the evidence is given in a civil case, as it would be if given in a criminal case.

It is true that Hackley has been required to give evidence in a criminal case, but it was not in a case against himself. In order to shield himself from giving evidence under the provision of the Constitution, two facts must concur; the matter or case under trial or investigation must be criminal, and it must also be against himself.

The common law rule protects parties from being required to give evidence against themselves, in civil as well as in criminal actions. The Legislature have abolished it, as they had authority to do. The Constitution, however, forbids the Legislature to pass any law to compel a person in a criminal case to give evidence against himself. But no one who is not a defendant can claim the exemption under the provision of the Constitution.

Had the framers of the Constitution intended to furnish as comprehensive a rule as is claimed by the counsel for the prisoner, the provision would require a change, substantially to this effect: No person shall be compelled to give evidence which may be used in a criminal case against him.

The subject has been considered thus far upon the hypothesis of the counsel for the prisoner as to the facts, except only that they do not admit that the case under investigation arose under Section 2 of the Charter.

I am not prepared to say, however, that the facts do appear so fully as to entitle this Court to question the authority of the Court of Sessions to pronounce the decision which they did.

The offence may have been barred by the statute of limitations, and in that case the prisoner would not be entitled to claim the benefit of the common law rule. (Close vs. Olney, 1 Denio R., 319.) Or it may be that such facts came before that Court, as enabled them to see that the prisoner's claim of privilege was unfounded for some other cause.

The case is not before us for review, nor can we reverse, alter or modify the order which commits Hackley to jail. We are expressly prohibited by statute from inquiring into the merits of the decision made by the Recorder. (3 R. S., 887, § 57.)

We may consider whether the Court of General Sessions had jurisdiction to make the order, and whether a contempt is specially and plainly charged in the commitment. (§ 55.)

If the decision or the commitment fail in these respects, the imprisonment is illegal, and the applicant must be discharged.

The counsel for the applicant insist that the commitment does not show that any contempt was committed, because the burden of making it to appear from the face of the process that the prisoner was not entitled to the privilege which he claimed rested on the tribunal making the inquiry, in relation to which the alleged contempt arose, inasmuch as he had asserted his privilege, and that fact fully appears.

I am unable to find any authority for such a position.

The authorities relied on are People vs. Lohman, 2 Barb. R., 216, and People vs. Rector, 19 Wend R., 569.

These cases arise on bills of exception, and they hold that where the witness asserts his privilege, the party claiming his evidence must show that the witness was not legally entitled thereto, or an exception to the ruling of the Judge in favor of the claim of the witness will not be well taken.

They are not authority for requiring any such statement to be contained in the process of commitment, as has been claimed.

The commitment would be necessarily lengthy if it were to contain a statement of all the proof which the Court of Sessions had before them, and upon which their decision was pronounced.

It was not necessary to have stated in the process the reason given by the prisoner for his refusal to answer. But the unnecessary statement of the reason did not render it necessary to rebut, by a recital of facts proved, these reasons which that Court decided to be unfounded. (3 Hill R., 164, People vs. Cassels; 29 Barb. R., 622, People vs. The Sheriff.)

It is also insisted that the commitment is illegal because the contempt did not occur in the presence of the Court, but in the Grand Jury room, before the Jury as an independent body; and that the presentation of the matter in open Court was a violation of the oaths of the Grand Jurors to keep secret the counsels of their fellows and their own.

The jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions, as provided by statute, is, among other things, to inquire by the oaths of good and lawful men of the County of all crimes and misdemeanors committed or triable in the County, as well as to hear, determine and punish. (3 R. S., 5th ed., 302, § 5, subdivisions 1 and 2.)

These duties are to be performed through the medium and assistance of Grand and Petit Jurors. The Grand Jury is an adjunct of the Court as well as the Petit Jury.

The Grand Jury are not complete, as an official body, for the performance of duty without the direction, and in some respects the control, of the Presiding Judge of the Court into which they are summoned. They are to receive their charge or instructions as to their duty from the Court, and when indictments are found by them they return them into Court.

The indictments do not become operative until they are returned into and become part of the records of the Court. The delinquencies and misconduct of the Grand Jurors are also punishable by the Court as contempts. They are organized, and their Foreman is appointed by the presiding Judge of the Court. The witnesses are brought before them on subpœnas issued from the Court into which the Grand Jurors are summoned to serve; and the practice prevails, on proof of the service of the subpœna, and the non-attendance of the witnesses before the Grand Jury, for the Court, and not the Grand Jury, to punish the witness as for a contempt.

The Grand Jury are summoned to serve in the Court of General Sessions (3 R. S., 1,013, § 10, 5th ed.) to enable that Court to perform the duty enjoined on them of inquiring as to all crimes, &c. When summoned, sworn and organized, the Grand Jury are a constituent part of the Court, for the performance of the functions and duties devolved upon the Court, as much as a body of twelve Petit Jurors impanneled for the trial of a person charged with crime. The oath administered to the Grand Jury, to keep secret the counsel of their fellows and themselves, is not to obstruct the administration of justice. The Grand Jurors do not necessarily disclose any secret of their body by reporting to the Court the contumacy of a witness. When the witness has been brought before the Grand Jury to testify, he is, for the time, in the custody or under the control of the Court and the Grand Jury. He stands in the same relation to the Court as a witness on the stand before the Court and a Petit Jury.

The witness has no right to leave the presence of the Grand Jury after he has been sworn and placed under examination, without their permission.

The Court of General Sessions have the authority, by necessary implication, to compel the immediate attendance in their presence of any delinquent or contumacious witness, after he has been sworn by the Grand Jury, in a case under investigation before them.

The jurisdiction and authority of the Court of General Sessions and of the Grand Jury, to inquire of all crimes, &c., would be frustrated without the exercise in practice of this power and control over witnesses.

In my opinion the Grand Jury or the Court of General Sessions might lawfully compel the prisoner to attend in open Court, and there, in his presence, make complaint of his conduct, and there, after hearing what he might say in answer to the complaint, adjudge and decide whether or not he was guilty of a contempt.

In the present case the prisoner attended before the Court, voluntarily or otherwise, together with the Grand Jury, and I think it may be fairly inferred that he admitted the facts in respect to which the complaint was made, and persisted in his refusal to answer the question stated in the process.

We think it is not necessary that it should appear on the process of commitment how the question was relevant to the matter under investigation, or how the answer might effect the prisoner. It is sufficient that the Court decided that the question was a proper one, and that the witness was in contempt for refusing to answer it.

There is no evidence before us of a want of jurisdiction or authority to pronounce the decision which the Court of General Sessions did pronounce, and there is no irregularity or defect on the face of the commitment.

The writ of *habeas corpus* must be discharged, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Justice BARNARD adheres to his opinion rendered when the matter was before him on *habeas corpus*.

Wm. Fullerton and James T. Brady, for the relator: J. H. Anthon, Assistant District-Attorney, for the Sheriff.

The Police Cases Again.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex rel. Wm. Gorman vs. The Metropolitan Police Board.—This is one of those old police cases so familiar, the story of which having been told innumerable times in the press of the City. Tee case is now on appeal to the General Term, from the judgment below. Argument still pending.

Gilbert Dean for relator; D. D. Field for respondent.

Verdict in the False Imprisonment Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Cassin vs. Delaney.—This was an action to recover for an alleged false imprisonment. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $300.

Surrogate's Court,

THE BLANKMAN WILL CONTEST.

This disagreeable contest was again proceeded with, before the Surrogate, yesterday, nothing of particular interest to the public being elicited.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, the witness whose testimony it is sought to invalidate, is charged with but one very serious offense, and in that a *nol. pros.* was entered. He is, however, not very well thought of by a number of witnesses.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Edward N. Linn vs. Samuel Paton*—Motion granted.

Erastus F. Mead vs. Francis Godine—Two causes—The sale may be set aside on payment of the costs of sale and subsequent proceedings. In such case, the order of sale by Referee is discharged, and sale ordered by the Sheriff.

The Mayor of the City of New-York vs. The Brooklyn Insurance Company—Motion granted to stay the proceedings until the Counsel of the Corporation is substituted as attorney.

In the Matter of James Scott, a person of unsound mind—Report confirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Schlarbaum vs. Nelson*—Motion denied, without costs.

Peck vs. The Madison-avenue Baptist Church—Motion granted.

Appointment of Prize Commissioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Before Judge Betts.

Henry H. Elliott and Edward H. Owen, Esqrs., were to-day, by order of Court, appointed Prize Commissioners for this port.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. Thomas Jones and Fourteen others.—The accused were part of the crew of the ship *Challenger*, all colored men, and were put on trial charged with making a revolt on board ship, while on a voyage from Liverpool to this port.

Mr. Spencer and Mr. Hart appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, for the Government.

The master and mate of the ship were put on the stand, and testified to an attack upon the captain and mate by one or two of them, the others countenancing it. It arose out of the refusal of some of them to turn out when called, on a plea of sickness. The disturbance was quelled, however, by the captain, who made them all kneel down on the deck and ask pardon, and admit that they were wrong. After that he had no further trouble. The case is still on.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MURDER TRIAL CONTINUED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge WELLS, the trial of William Robinson, for murder, which was commenced on the day previous, was continued. For the people, *Mr. Sweeney* testified to having seen the affray, which he described essentially as the other witnesses had done. The testimony for the prosecution was concluded with the reading of *Dr. Ward's* deposition, to the effect that the deceased came to his death from the wounds inflicted in his side.

Mr. Doyle then opened to the Jury, for the prisoner, and called the boarding-master of Robinson, who testified that the prisoner was at his house till about twelve o'clock on the evening of the assault. He was considerably intoxicated, but bore a good character among those for whom he had been employed, his last captain having paid a premium to secure both him and Jackson for the next voyage. The case is still on, and will be concluded this morning. No other trials on indictments will be had till Monday. After the conclusion of the trial on, to-day, the usual short Calendar of Civil Causes will be taken up.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, John Hanley, indicted for passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

Thomas Cushing, a constable, indicted for malfeasance in office, was next tried. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal on account of a flaw in the indictment, and the Court ordered a new bill to be drawn. The offence charged against the prisoner is that he had refused to pay a judgment of $154, which he had collected on the 25th of April last. There will be a new trial of the case.

No other cases were tried, the jury requesting to be discharged to attend the obsequies of Col. Vosburgh. The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, to take up the following cases:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John Decker.

For Felonious Assault—James Anderson, Peter Cobbitt, John Fahey.

For Forgery—Edward Holden, Patrick Langon, Andrew J. Hull.

For Burglary—James Murphy.

For Larceny—Hirsch Oppenheimer, Thomas Rainsford.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 23.

$16 000	U.S.6s '81 Reg.	88	5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	61¼
13,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.	86	316	New-York Cen. R..	72¾
4,000	U. S. 5s,'71, Cou.	78	100	do............	72⅛
5,000	U.S. 6s,'74, Reg.	79½	10	do............	72⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s,'74, Cou.	79	100	do.....bnwk	72⅛
6,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	85½	100	do..........b10	72⅛
4 000	do...........	85	50	do..........b4	72⅛
3,000	Trs. 12 ₩c.Notes.	102	100	do..........s60	70¾
600	do...........	102½	150	do..........s3	72⅛
20,000	Treas.10 ₩c.N.	100½	100	Reading Railroad.	31¼
3,000	N.Y.State 6's.'62	100	150	do............	31
4,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	43½	20	Hud. Riv. Rd.....	35
4,000	do...........	43¾	200	Har. Rd.......b15	11
2,000	do...........	43⅝	90	Har. Rd. Pf'd......	27
14 000	do...........	44	50	Mich. Cen. Rd.....	42⅝
6,000	Vir. State 6s....c	48	260	M. S. & N. I. Rd..	11¼
3,000	do..........s3	47½	50	Panama Rd....s30	106
4,000	do..........c	47	50	do............c	107
1,000	Mich.C.8 ₩c.1st M		160	Ill. C Rd Sc'p.s30	64½
	Sink Fund. C. Bds.	94	200	do...s2 aft opg	66
9,000	Mo. S. 6s........	40½	100	do......c p & c	66¾
37,000	do...........	40¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R	7
11,000	do...........	41	20	Galena & Chi. R.R	68¾
10,000	do........s30	40¼	25	Cleve. & Tol. R.R..	22¾
5,000	do........s10	40½	400	do............	22½
3,000	do...........	40⅝	50	do..........b30	22½
4 000	Cal. State 7s....	75	400	Chi. & R. I. R. R..	33½
2,000	Har. 1st M B....	97	10	do............	33¾
30	B'k of America..	96	100	do............	33
45	Tradesmen's B'k	95	50	Chi.,Bur.&Quin.R.	56
10	Continental B'k.	86½	10	N. J. Central R....	106
7	Park Bank........	89			

THURSDAY, May 23—P. M.

A considerable number of the Associated Banks of this City held another conference at the American Exchange Bank this afternoon, in regard to the Loan of the Government advertised for Saturday next. The proceedings of the meeting were not made public at the time this notice was written, nor do we understand that they will be published at all. The probability seemed to be, at 5 o'clock, that a partial subscription for a Federal Stock at 86 ₩ cent. would be made up to-morrow, and sent on to the Department; rather, perhaps, as an earnest of the disposition of the Banks of New-York to participate in such Stock, if awarded at a heavy discount on the par value, than from any confident expectation that the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury will accept such figure, while, at the end of the notice which has been advertised, they will be fully empowered to issue Treasury Bills at par. At the same time it is proper to add, as Friday (to-morrow) is the last day for sending on proposals, that outside parties have their free choice in bidding for the Stock at about the same price, so as to be in for a bargain if so awarded, or in otherwise manifesting their readiness to accommodate the Government, as the New-England Banks propose to do, by applying for Treasury Bills at par.

Our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* appears to be extremely solicitious that the Government should be well *shaved* on a Funded Stock, as on any ordinary contract for transport service or army supplies. His fault-finding at the management of the War—for which, it may be, he has no real sympathy—would not be complete without the total discredit of the Treasury at its very outset. Fortunately for the Country, however, one of the very last acts of the late Congress—thanks to Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio—was to place the Department in a position of independence to preclude the possibility of such humiliation. Mr. CHASE may, nevertheless, possibly accept 86 cents on the dollar for a Funded Stock, while he has the option of selling or *paying out* Treasury paper, convertible into such Stock, at par, but it is quite certain that he will not be compelled to do so before consulting the new Congress in July. Neither his necessities through the month of June, nor the market credit of his Treasury paper, call for the sacrifice, even if *all* the proposals to be opened on Saturday should be for the Stock at 85@86 ₩ cent., and none for Treasury paper. The legal notice for the loan on a Funded Stock would then expire, and the terms being declined, the Department would at once proceed to pay out in Government disbursements, or negotiate upon Treasury bills. On this subject there has been no "backing and filling" by Mr. CHASE, as charged by the *Journal of Commerce*. His preference and purpose have been distinctly understood from the beginning by the bankers and merchants of this City, whose original circular about this very loan of $9,000,000, suggested a notice *pro formâ* of ten days for a Funded Stock, and then a subscription to Treasury paper at par. Whatever changes have since been suggested, were of New-York and not Washington origin. They were, perhaps, conceived in an honest and patriotic purpose to *serve* the Government; but have practically worked to no other end than an attempt to *shave* it, which may or may not be successful, as Mr. CHASE shall decide, on review of the necessities of his Department on Saturday.

The Stock Exchange held but one session to-day, an adjournment having been moved and agreed to, to afford the members of the Exchange the opportunity to participate in the funeral obsequies of the late Col. VOSBURGH. The business done at the morning Board was an average one in amount, and prices ruled somewhat firmer, particularly on the State Stocks, than yesterday, until the call reached some of the Western Railway Stocks. The bidding was then found to be very weak on Michigan Guaranteed, Toledo and Rock Island, and the sales of the last-named, apparently of a pressing nature, down to 33 ₩ cent., and subsequently on the Street to 31½ ₩ cent., finally closing at 32½ ₩ cent. The impression is that some of the Albany speculators are being sold out of this and other Stocks, because of the recent Bank failures in that City, and this feeling was strengthened to-day by the announcement of a fourth suspension among the Banks of Albany. New-York Central opened with partial firmness at 72½@72¼, and closed steady at 72 ₩ cent., and Illinois Central was down at 66 for the opening, and 66½ ₩ cent., certificate, with power to transfer. The advance in Panama is maintained, and the movement in Missouris was carried up to 40¾@41 ₩ cent., closing 40¼@40⅜ ₩ cent. The other Border State Stocks, and the Government Stocks, and Treasury paper, were in fair request, and Tennesse Sixes ½ ₩ cent. better than yesterday. On the Street, after the adjournment, the only appearance of speculation was in Rock Island, the sudden fall in which excited remark and brought forward some buyers at 31½@32 ₩ cent.

The Exchange market manifests some degree of steadiness at 105½@106 for Bankers, and 104@105 for Merchant bills on London. The *Great Eastern*, sailing early on Saturday morning, will take a mail, to close at 7 P. M. to-morrow evening.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

May 22—Philadelphia..................	par.
May 22—Boston........................	par.
May 15—New-Orleans...................	par@2d.
May 16—Mobile........................	par@4d.
	Premium.
May 22—Baltimore.....................	⅛@ ¼
May 21—Washington....................	4 @ 4½
May 20—Chicago.......................	none
May 18—Milwaukee.....................	7 @ 8
May 20—Cleveland.....................	1 @ 1½
May 20—St. Louis.....................	15 @ 16
May 19—Louisville....................	3 @ 3½
May 19—Detroit.......................	1 @ 1½
May 20—Cincinnati....................	¾@ 1
May 20—Pittsburgh....................	3½@ 3¾
May 22—Canada........................	¾@ 1
May 20—Adrian, Mich..................	2 @ 2½

The decision of the Boston Banks, it appears, has been in a different direction. At a meeting held at the Clearing-house on Tuesday, it was unanimously voted:

> "That it be recommended to the several banks in city to make subscriptions to the Treasury notes, as advertised for by the Government."
>
> It was stated that at a recent meeting, where the country banks were largely represented, they held themselves in readiness to take from 5 to 10 ₩ cent. of the loan, as they might be called upon to do.
>
> A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, in which he complimented the banks of Boston very highly for their promptness in responding to the call of the Government. The Banks of the city will take the balance of the loan, however large the sum may be, if they are permitted to do so by the Treasury Department.

We copy, says the *Commercial*, the following from the Boston *Traveller*, of last evening. It is written in the right spirit and applicable to this meridian as well as that for which it was intended. All classes should be willing to unite in sustaining the Government, by furnishing means to carry on its operations:

> "It has been suggested that the Treasury notes be in part taken by individuals in their private capacity, as well as by corporate institutions. We know of a person who has agreed to be one of a hundred to hold himself responsible for $1,000,000 of these notes—each man to invest $10,000
>
> As there can be no doubt about the character of the security, public-spirited men of means can thus find a good method of investment of their surplus funds, at the same time they assist the Federal authorities in crushing rebellion, and perform an act of patriotism of which they will always be proud."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	SHORT LOANS. May 18.	SHORT LOANS. May 11.	SPECIE. May 18.	SPECIE. May 11.
Citizens' Bank	$1,913 530	$1,976 952	$3,786 235	$4,051,729
Canal Bank...	819 021	794,351	1,406,558	1 259,414
Louisiana.....	1,703,711	1,843 272	3,338 364	3,440,845
Louis'a State.	3,180,812	2 329,301	2,388,037	2 240 592
Mec. & Trad..	667,3.0	694,781	940,548	887 931
Bk. of N. O...	1,007,611	1,030,271	1,256,204	1,232,021
Southern Bk..	76,985	102 628	433,914	430 980
Union Bank...	952,638	945,134	385,219	478 953
Merchants'....	434,927	439,213	226,‚36	159,810
Crescent City.	787,684	785,347	230 847	231,919
Bk. of Amer..	835 502	860 622	705 396	715 278
Total........	12,379,731	12,801,825	15,095,458	15,087,472
	Decrease..	.$422,191	Decrease.....	$34,015

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 18.	CIRCULATION. May 11.	DEPOSITS. May 18.	DEPOSITS. May 11.
Citizens' Bank.	$2,269,985	$2,385,865	$3,749,908	$3,873,250
Canal Bank....	762 520	792,795	1,355,119	1,261,934
Louisiana......	879,741	873,466	4,401,473	4,461,052
Louis'na State..	1,561 080	1,638 555	4,140 379	4,057,257
Mec. & Traders.	269,770	288 270	1,136 563	1,092,743
Bank of N. O...	474,645	497,170	1,243,778	1,215 240
Southern Bk...	41,525	45,725	418 322	434,670
Union Bank....	477,365	470,010	834,783	934,983
Merchants' Bk.	284 085	292,370	386,933	337,702
Crescent City..	125,690	130,390	196 921	195,816
Bk. of America.	147 540	121,830	1,126,438	1,168,871
Totals	7,293,896	7,565 796	18 990,601	19 039,689
	Decrease...	$271,900	Decrease....	$43,917

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 18.	EXCHANGE. May 11.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 18.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 11.
Citizens' Bank.	$1 431,802	$1,487,550	$181,290	$241,691
Canal Bank....	1,614,860	1,730,445	82,059	84,934
Louisiana......	1,250 248	1,244,567	106 134	130,719
Louisiana St...	355 123	518,219	57 192	100,200
Mec.& Traders.	324 043	334,797	16,981	22 574
Bank of N. O..	26,066	29,763	145,003	145,437
Southern Bank	522,923	563 817	....	....
Union Bank...	309 237	314 091	107 887	135 500
Merchants' Bk.	3,441	21,013	19,760	23,406
Crescent City..	10,776	10 796	6 646	5 389
Bk. of America	....	232	3,780	767
Total.........	$5,848,519	$6 2‸6,271	$737,252	$889 717
	Decrease....	$408 935	Decrease	..$162,512

This statement compares as follows with that of the previous Saturday:

	May 18.	May 11.	Difference.
Short Loans......	$12 379,731	$12,801,825	Dec..$422,191
Specie..........	15 095,458	15,087 472	Dec.. 34 015
Circulation.......	7,293 896	7,565,796	Dec.. 271 900
Deposits..........	18,990 601	19 039 689	Dec.. 43 917
Exchange	5,848,519	6,286,271	Dec . 408 935
Distant Balances.	727,252	889,717	Dec.. 162 512
Long Loans......	8 491,861	8,084,725	Inc.. 367,136

The Illinois Currency.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 21st inst., says: "The Committee and the Sub Committee of the different prominent business interests of the city, invited by the Board of Trade to adopt, if possible, some uniform policy in regard to the currency, were in session nearly all yesterday afternoon.

Hon. WM. B. OGDEN was chairman of the General Committee, and H. W. KING, Secretary.

The Sub-Committee had a long session yesterday afternoon, and were unable to agree, and so reported to the General Committee. The General Committee then took the matter in hand, and a great many propositions and several resolutions were offered. Short and able speeches were made.

The result was the adoption of a resolution by a very large majority, to take as currency, being based almost entirely on Northern and United States Stocks, the following

ILLINOIS BANKS:

Alton Bank.
American Bank.
Bank of America.
Bank of Bloomington.
Bank of Galena.
Bank of Indemnity.
Bank of Northern Illinois.
Bank of Ottawa.
Bank of Peru.
Bank of Sparta.
Chicago Bank.
City Bank of Ottawa.
Columbian Bank.
Cumberland County Bk.
E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bk.
Fulton Bank.
Highland Bank.
International Bank.
Illinois Central Bank.
Illinois State Security Bk.
Illinois River Bank.
Kane County Bank.
Mahaiwe Bank.
Marine Bank.
McLean County Bank.
Merchants' Bank.
Mechanics' Bank.
Ohio River Bank.
Patriotic Bank.
Pittsfield Bank.
Reapers' Bank.
Rock Island Bank.
Union Bank.
United States Stock Bank.

The following resolution was offered by STEPHEN CLANCY, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, and adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee other Illinois Banks should be added to the list of Banks hereby recommended to be received so soon as they shall make their securities in Northern and United States Stocks equal to ninety cents.

The Committee appointed Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, M. DEXTER, S. CLANCY, JAMES H. WOODWORTH, GEO. WATSON and Mr. TYRRILL, a Committee to report to a general meeting to be held at the Board of Trade rooms last evening. At this meeting the report was sustained in a long and able argument by Hon. WM. B. OGDEN. The other speakers were Hon. N. P. BANKS, who advocated the policy of the Railroads, and ex-Mayor HAINES and WERT DEXTER, who advocated the report. It was adopted by the meeting, but by a very close vote.

The case, then, stands thus: The Board of Trade, by their committee; the Merchant's Association; the Lumbermen's Association; the Country Banks, by a respectable delegation; the Iowa State Bank and its branches; and two dissenting railroads, the Galena, and the Chicago and Rock Island, have agreed upon the adoption of this list.

It was explained that it is not the "Dunham List," so called, for it is less by eight or nine banks, a difference of nearly half a million of dollars, and it will give not far from $3,000 000 secured by Northern and United States Stocks. This is the status in which the currency was left last night by the meeting in question.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May, now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the certificate showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit therefor to the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th inst. Bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth, at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes at any rate not below par, such Treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years 6 ₩ cent. bonds, or redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or Treasury notes it will be considered.

The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or an Assistant-Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of June next; or, if preferred, one-third may be deposited on or before the 1st, one-third on or before the 10th, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of June next.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 23.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives 78½; Reading Railroad 15¾; Morris Canal 40; Long Island Railroad 9; Pennsylvania Railroad 37. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 95 bbls. Ashes, 12,787 bbls. Flour, 558 bbls. Cornmeal, 102,549 bushels Wheat, 143,426 bushels Corn, 122 bushels Rye, 3,250 bushels Oats, 1,479 pkgs. Provisions, and 774 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 100 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 330 bags Laguayra at 14c.@14¼c.; 70 bags Maracaibo, part at 13¾c., and 1,100 bags Rio at 12½c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate request to-day, and is quoted steady, including Middling Uplands, at 13¼c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ ℔.; sales 1,250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no remarkable changes to-day. The demand is fair, and is mainly from shippers, for low and medium brands, the principal holders of which are not eager to sell, and are asking higher rates, the tendency being in their favor. Sales have been reported of 14,000 bbls, including superfine State at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 12½@5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State..............................	$5 00 @$5 10
Extra State..................................	5 12½ @ 5 35
Superfine Western..........................	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 12½ @ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 20 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio.........................	5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands..............	5 70 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee..............................	5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee..............................	5 65 @ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 65 @ 7 50

Southern is unchanged; the stock is light, and holders are very firm. Sales have been made of 1,790 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is pretty actively sought after, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in active request, chiefly for shipment. Prices of Winter are firm; and of Spring, lower. The latter is arriving freely, and the receipts include an unusually large number of unsound lots, which are selling at very irregular rates. The reported sales of all kinds reach 195,000 bushels, including White Canada, poor to good, at $1 30@$1 48; Canada Club, unsound to fair, at $1 10@$1 18; White Western, $1 38@$1 70; Red Western at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 21@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 08@$1 21, the sound chiefly at $1 18@1 20; choice Green Bay, (800 bushels,) at $1 24; Northwestern Club at $1 17; Racine Spring at $1 16@$1 17; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime at $1 03@$1 16; Red State, $1 24@$1 25; White Kentucky, $1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn is in good request; old being in reduced stock, is firm; while new is unusually plenty, and is decidedly cheaper. The sales add up 118,000 bushels, at 45c.@48c., closing at 45c.@46c. for ordinary to good new mixed Western, 34c.@43c. for unsound do. do.; 56c for sound old do do.; 50c @52c. for new round yellow; 50c.@52c for new Western yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 67½c.@68c ₩ bushel; sales 1,100 bushels. Barley rules dull and heavy, at 55c.@68c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada at 31c.@32½c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c.@33½c. ₩ bushel. The following is an estimate of the amount of Flour and Grain in store at Chicago, May 20, 1861:

Flour, bbls..........	33,645	Corn, bush..........	1,082,804
Wheat, bush........	580,262	Oats, bush..........	505,201

HAY—North River has been quiet, the inquiry having been chiefly for local use, at from 85c.@95c., ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop at 14c.@24c. for poor to choice, ₩ ℔.

METALS—Have been very dull, to day, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls. New Orleans, part at 33c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 14c.@20c.; and an invoice of Clayed Cuba, in bond, on private terms, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, including Common at $2 20 ₩ 310 ℔s. Nothing really new in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in rather more demand, including Mess, at $17@$17 25, the latter for extra heavy, and Prime, at $13 ₩ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 6½c.@7½c for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Lard has not varied; sales 375 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is unchanged. Sales 150 bbls., at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 11c.@16c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly, at 4c.@8½c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 220 tcs. at $5 50@$6 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS.—The demand has been fair to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,150 hhds., including Cuba at 4¾@5¼c., with Porto Rico at 5c., and Melado on private terms; also, 70 boxes Havana at 6½@6¾c. ₩ ℔., usual terms.

TALLOW.—Sales of 10,000 ℔s. prime at 9¼c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Is quiet, yet firm, at 16½c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 7½d.@8d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ ℔.; Resin, 3s. ₩ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d., ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d.; Peas 9d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Sugar, 30s.; Tobacco, 35s. ₩ ton. For Bristol, Flour, 500 bbls., at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leaves.	For.	
FROM EUROPE.			
Teutonia..........	Southampton..	New-York....	May 13
New-York..........	Southampton..	New-York....	May 15
Etna..............	Liverpool.....	New-York....	May 15
North Briton......	Liverpool.....	Quebec......	May 16
America...........	Liverpool.....	Boston......	May 18
Teutonia..........	Southampton..	New-York....	May 18
Columbia..........	Galway........	New-York....	May 21
City of Washing'n.	Liverpool.....	New-York....	May 22
United Kingdom....	Glasgow.......	New-York....	May 25
Australasian......	Liverpool.....	New-York....	May 25
Arabia............	Liverpool.....	Boston......	June 1
Adriatic..........	Galway........	Boston......	June 4
Borussia..........	Southampton..	New-York....	June 4
Fulton............	Southampton..	New-York....	June 8
Bremen............	Southampton..	New-York....	June 12
Hammonia..........	Southampton..	New-York....	June 18
Parana............	Galway........	New-York....	June 18
Hibernia..........	Galway........	Boston......	July 2
FROM AMERICA.			
Kangaroo..........	New-York......	Liverpool....	May 25
Nova Scotian......	Quebec........	Liverpool....	May 25
Great Eastern.....	New York......	Liverpool....	May 25
Karnak............	New-York......	Nassau......	May 25
Arago.............	New-York......	Southampt'n.	May 25
Europa............	Boston........	Liverpool....	May 29
Etna..............	New-York......	Liverpool....	June 1
Canadian..........	Quebec........	Liverpool....	June 1
Teutonia..........	New-York......	Hamburgh....	June 1
Persia............	New-York......	Liverpool....	June 5
North Briton......	Quebec........	Liverpool....	June 8
America...........	Boston........	Liverpool....	June 12
Fulton............	New-York......	Havre........	June 22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago*, close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at...............................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (viâ Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

IF YOU WANT TEETH FILLED, CLEANed, extracted, or inserted in the best manner, and with least pain, call on T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Prices low. Refer to Doctors Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK-BINDING!

The CHEAPEST and BEST JOB and LIBRARY BOOKBINDING, at E. WALKER & SONS' old Establishment, No. 114 Fulton st.

☞ MUSIC and MAGAZINES bound to pattern.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

Two years success! The best pump for cisterns, wells, tanks, &c., and for forcing and throwing by hose to great heights and distances. The best protection against fire. Drawings and prices by mail.
JAMES M. EDNEY, Office No. 467½ Broadway.

PLANTS, PLANTS.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th st and Broadway, offers for sale 10 000 Verbenas, Roses, Heliotropes, Petunias, Fuchsias, &c., in the very best of order at war prices. Verbenas put up in baskets for the country.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City references as to capability and character; has no objection to go out by the day. Call or address, Mrs. BROWN, No. 115 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, of 176 32-95 tons burden, Custom-house measurement; has forward and after cabins and state-rooms on deck; is in good order and fitted for business. Apply on board, at the foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

AT 4 P. M. TO-DAY THE STARS AND Stripes will be raised over St. George's Mission Chapel, corner of 19th-st. and 1st-av., with appropriate ceremonies. The children of the day-school will sing the national airs.

AT RETAIL—NO. 377 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, A wholesale stock of fancy goods, combs, buttons, brushes, perfumery, stationery, fancy and Palm Leaf fans jewelry, plated ware, &c. Also, first quality English needles, warranted to give satisfaction.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND SEWING MAchine, specially adapted to dressmaking. Address, stating kind, capabilities, and price, G. W. P., Box No. 47, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

CALVARY CHURCH.—USE OF THE BEST Pews in this church for sale. Address Box No. 712 Post-Office.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars as a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SLASHER AND CRASHER—SOMEBODY ELSE—MR. AND MRS PETER WHITE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE CROSS OF GOLD—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches this morning are of a startling character, and indicate that the Government at last feels itself in a position of sufficient strength to warrant a forward movement. The Seventh, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth New-York Regiments, and the Rhode Island Brigade, last night received marching orders, with directions to prepare several days' rations. The orders were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops, who made the air vocal with cheers. It was expected that they would take up their position on Arlington Heights, and throw up entrenchments immediately. Thus, probably before this paper reaches our readers the "sacred soil of Virginia" will have been invaded. The Firemen Zouaves were also to move last night five miles down the river, to a point opposite Alexandria, and the steamship *Pocahontas* and the river steamer *Mount Vernon* were to move down the Chesapeake with a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment on board, their destination being Fort Monroe, to support the forces there in case of a movement on Gosport Navy-yard, which is expected to take place immediately. The Government has now two hundred and fifty thousand men under arms, at various points, and these troops are all equipped, or will be by to-morrow night.

Accounts of the strength of the rebel forces in Virginia are somewhat conflicting. A letter received in Washington, and alluded to in our dispatches this morning, puts the number down at between fifty and sixty thousand, chiefly posted at Norfolk, Richmond and Harper's Ferry; while our correspondent, on the authority of a friend of the Union who has recently been in Virginia, estimates the whole armed force in the State at only twenty-three thousand; six thousand of which are at Norfolk, six thousand at Harper's Ferry, and only three thousand at Richmond—the remainder being stationed at various points, in detachments of a thousand or fifteen hundred each. It is probable that the last estimate is nearest the mark, though additions to the forces are, no doubt, constantly being made.

A few returns of the Virginia election have reached us, but not enough to indicate the general result. It is worthy of note, however, that all that have come to hand have a decidedly Union look.

Major-General BUTLER arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday afternoon, and entered upon his duties as Commander of the Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. He was accompanied by his Staff, and was received with the customary military honors. He reviewed the troops in the evening at dress parade, and was welcomed with much enthusiasm by the men. The number of vessels which have been detained at Old Point Comfort, by the blockading fleet, is so great that it is now found difficult to effect a landing there.

A special Army Order, which we publish this morning, designates Major-General SANFORD, of this City, to assume the immediate command of all the New-York Regiments within the District of Columbia, to report directly to General Head-quarters. This definitely sets at rest a question of authority which has bid fair to create a serious misunderstanding among the State officers.

The Union men of Clear Spring Md., somewhat surprised a marauding party of Virginians on Wednesday night. They received notice that the Virginians intended to seize a ferry-boat on the Potomac, and laid their plans to circumvent them by stationing a guard in the vicinity. The rebels were allowed to get possession of the boat, and made the attempt to cross the river with her, when they were fired upon by the guard and forced to relinquish their prize, with the loss of two of their number killed. Good for the Union men of Clear Spring.

The action of the *Monticello* with the Sewell's Point battery proves to have been quite a brilliant little episode of the war. We have the particulars in a letter from our correspondent in Fortress Monroe, from which point the action could be quite distinctly observed. The *Monticello*—or rather, the *Star*, as she is now called—took up a position between eight and nine hundred yards from the battery, and, in the course of an hour and three-quarters, threw in upwards of a hundred shells, dismounting two or three guns of the battery, and, finally, silencing the remaining one, a rifled cannon. Although the steamer was struck several times by shots from the battery, the only casualties which occurred on board were slight wounds from splinters, suffered by two of the men. It was subsequently ascertained at Fortress Monroe that a number of the rebels were killed and wounded.

The United States Government steamer *Keystone State* arrived here yesterday from Fort Monroe, bringing a large number of passengers, mostly women and children, who have been obliged by circumstances to leave Norfolk, Portsmouth, and other places in Virginia and North Carolina. She reports also that a large number had been transferred to the Baltimore mail steamer *Georgiana* on the 21st inst. She brings intelligence of the seizure of the British bark *Hiawatha*, with a cargo of tobacco, bound to Liverpool, she having attempted to run the blockade. She was placed in charge of Lieut. RUSSELL and a prize crew.

There is a great change for the better in the condition of the Federal troops at Baltimore, consequent upon a change of position. They had been for some time encamped on low ground, where considerable sickness had prevailed among them; but they have within a few days been removed to more elevated locations, and this removal has been followed by a marked diminution in the number on the sick list. The garrison of Fort McHenry has within a day or two been still further reinforced, and a number of troops for Washington passed through Baltimore yesterday. All idea of opposition to the passage of troops seems to have been abandoned.

Secession flags do not find favor in French ports. The ship *Matilda*, from Charleston, flying the Palmetto, attempted to enter the harbor of Havre on the 29th of April, but was not allowed to do so, until she hauled down the rebel abortion, and hoisted in its place the "Stars and Stripes."

A disgraceful specimen of the petty shifts to which the seceders resort to vent their malice—to call it by a mild name—against the North, may be found in the conduct of an officer who recently resigned from the *Mississippi* steam-frigate, while stationed at the Charlestown Navy-yard. He superintended some repairs made to her machinery, and while so engaged sawed out about two inches of her delivery-pipe, and replaced it with gum and canvas. The *Mississippi* went to sea yesterday forenoon, but had proceeded but a short distance when the pipe gave way, and a large quantity of water was discharged into the vessel. The engines were immediately stopped, the break was temporarily repaired, and the ship returned to the Navy-yard.

We have intelligence from St. Louis of another important movement on the part of Col. LYON, commanding the Federal troops. The steamer *J. C. Swan* was, on Wednesday, seized at a landing thirty miles below the city, and made fast at the city arsenal. The arms that were seized at Camp Jackson, were brought on board the *Swan* from Baton Rouge. By Col. LYON'S order, also, about five thousand pounds of lead were seized at Ironton, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Some resistance was offered, but no damage done. The *habeas corpus* case of Capt. MCDONALD, taken prisoner at Camp Jackson, was further argued yesterday, but the decision has not yet been rendered.

The War Department, it is stated, has issued orders for the withdrawal of all the regular troops from New-Mexico and Utah, of which there are about two thousand in the former, and only about five hundred in the latter. The advisability of this movement is questioned, in view of the facts that New-Mexico will thus be thrown open as the rallying-ground for parties of fillibusters who may contemplate making raids into Sonora and other Mexican States, and that the great overland routes to California and Oregon will be left unprotected.

A British vessel is the first to suffer from the lawlessness of the Virginia rebels in removing the coast lights. The British ship *Albion*, bound to Baltimore with eight hundred tons of railroad iron, went ashore on Wednesday night near Cape Henry, and will be a total loss. The Cape Henry light had been removed by the Virginians, who built a fire on the beach some half mile away, and thus deceived the Captain. The rebels have thus added the business of wrecking to their other disreputable pursuits.

The obsequies of Col ABRAM VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, took place yesterday, and were attended by a vast concourse of citizens and soldiery. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the opinion in the Hackley contempt case was promulgated, and is elsewhere published. Before the same Court the case of the People ex rel Gorman *vs.* The Metropolitan Police Board, was brought up on appeal. The argument is yet pending. The Blankman Will contest proceeded before the Surrogate. In the Oyer and Terminer the trial of ROBINSON for murder was continued and is still on. In the General Sessions there was one trial, and one plea, when the Court adjourned, at the request of the jury, to attend the funeral obsequies of Col. VOSBURGH.

There was only half-a-day's business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, in consequence of the funeral of Col. VOSBURGH. New-York Central closed at 72 ℔ cent. There was a further fall in Rock Island to 31½@32 ℔ cent.

Flour was less active, but desirable lots were held very firmly. The transactions in the two principal kinds of Grain were heavy at, however, reduced prices for Spring Wheat and new Corn. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were also Cotton, Rice, Tallow and Coffee. Resin was in fair request, at buoyant prices. Sugars were salable and steady. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Privateering Again.

We are glad to learn from our Washington correspondent, that our Government has already given notice to the several Powers represented at the Conference of Paris in 1856, that we concur in the declaration of principles then set forth. It is stated that this notice was given in a dispatch dated April 24. It could scarcely have reached England at the date of our latest advices from that country. We shall soon learn, however, its reception.

Our correspondent states that the prevalent opinion in Washington is, that this notice will be regarded as coming *too late*. We do not see the basis for such an opinion. No time was fixed within which assent to the principles of the declaration must be given. If the seven Powers by whom it was issued still maintain its principles, they will scarcely take technical exception to the only assent necessary to give them validity.

Our correspondent writes that the letter of Secretary MARCY, accepting three of the principles, and proposing to amend the fourth, was at that time regarded as *conclusive*, especially by the European Powers. This, certainly, is not so. It was not so regarded,—for negotiations upon this subject were continued for nearly a year after that letter was written. This could not have been the case if it had been regarded as a final rejection by our Government of the proposed declaration. We venture to say that the records of the State Department contain abundant evidence that, so far from being regarded as conclusive, Mr. MARCY's letter was the commencement of fresh negotiations upon the subject. Mr. MASON, at Paris, we know upon his own authority, entered with eagerness on the task of securing the assent of France to the principle of enlarged liberality which Mr. MARCY proposed to engraft on the code of international law,—and with good hopes of success. This fact is utterly inconsistent with the assertion that Mr. MARCY's letter was regarded as conclusive. If it had been so regarded, no further negotiations would have been entertained.

Mr. BUCHANAN, soon after entering upon the Presidency, ordered these negotiations to be suspended. What were his motives, it is impossible to say. It is not at all unlikely that, in this, as in a thousand other things, he was the blind, unconscious tool of the Disunion conspirators, FLOYD, COBB & Co., who, from the beginning to the end of his Administration, used all the power of their places to prepare for destroying the Government they had sworn to support. We trust that Congress will at once, upon its first assembling, call for all the correspondence relating to this subject on the files of the State Department. If it will not throw light upon the motives of Mr. BUCHANAN's extraordinary interposition, it will at least inform us how far it concluded the action of our Government.

Whatever may be the result, the Administration performed a clear and obvious duty in placing this Government right with the other Powers of the earth upon this important subject. It lost no time in notifying them of our assent to the declaration of Paris. Its dispatch on this subject was evidently among its earliest communications to foreign Powers. We can hardly believe that the several parties to that declaration will find anything in the circumstances of the case, either in the lapse of time or in our changed interests on this subject, to require or warrant their withdrawal from the engagement into which they then entered. The notice will, at all events, compel England and the other Powers to assign some reason for taking a different view of the practice of privateering from that which, in 1856, they were eager to engraft upon the code of international law.

Convalescence of the Cotton Spinners.

Those of our readers who take pains to compare the extracts we are daily giving from English exchanges, in regard to American topics, will notice a decided improvement in tone. An article from the Manchester *Guardian*, of the latest date, is given in another column at length, because it is the most significant gauge of this change. The *Guardian*, we need hardly remind our readers, stands in the front rank of provincial journals; and, published in the heart of the cotton-consuming region, its sentiments may be accepted as truthful reflections of the opinions current among the demigods of the factories. At the outset of our difficulties, and even as late as the 7th inst., the *Guardian*, as was to be expected, had no disposition to conceal its sympathy with the South, which found vent in denunciations of Mr. LINCOLN and his policy, and in heaping upon his shoulders the responsibility of inaugurating a needless and sanguinary contest. A glance at the article we reproduce to-day will show how entirely this hostile ground has been abandoned. The war has become one of high and inevitable necessity; and the entire world is bidden to cast in its sympathies on the side of the National Government. In the punishment and reduction to obedience of the rebels the only hope of permanent peace is recognized; and the uprising and arming of the loyalists is pronounced one of the grandest spectacles of history, and one that appeals to the highest admiration of mankind. This is a symptom, in connection with others, that England is coming to her senses. In her first excitement she was foolish enough to be alarmed at the rebel boast that the cotton crop was a resistless sword which could be wielded to the ruin of England. Calmness would have suggested that while it was so, the handle is held by the North, and its double edge may be equally fatal to the labor of American planting States, and British manufacturing counties.

A Senator's Idea of Free Suffrage.

The Convention of Virginia, when it passed the ordinance of secession, made its validity dependent upon the approval of the people. The popular vote was to be taken yesterday; and every Virginian was then to declare whether, so far as his action was concerned, Virginia should remain in the Union or not. If ever a perfectly free and unconstrained vote was the sacred right of every citizen, it was on this occasion. The State of Virginia professes to have a Republican form of Government,—and even the usurpers in the Convention retained sufficient respect for the fundamental principle of all Republics, to submit their action to the vote of the people.

How that vote was to be cast, may very fairly be inferred from a letter written on the eve of the election by Senator MASON, who thus expresses himself:

> "If it be asked, what are those to do, who in their consciences cannot vote to separate Virginia from the United States—the answer is simple and plain—honor and duty alike require that they *should not vote on the question*—if they retain such opinions, *they must leave the State*."

There is not a despot in Europe insensible enough to public sentiment and common decency, to make public such a declaration as this. It is the sentiment of a bigot who needs nothing but the opportunity to become a tyrant and torturer of every one who will not concur in his opinions. It betrays an utter lack of confidence on the part of the leading conspirators, both in the justice and the popularity of their cause. It is the sentiment of a man too cowardly to abide by the results of his own conduct.

Senator MASON gives as a reason for this extraordinary advice, that if the Union men carry the day in Virginia, the State will be compelled to *change sides* and desert the South. The answer to this is, that the State has not *taken sides* yet. She has not, by any authentic act, joined the rebels. Her Convention did not claim the power thus to decide her destiny. Their action was conditional. It depended, by their own avowal, upon the popular vote for its validity; and without that vote, even the Convention agreed that it should be null and void. MASON's pretext on this point, therefore, is simply false. He knows that it is utterly unfounded. His real object is to save his own neck. He knows very well that if the people of Virginia should adhere to the Union, he would be held to the responsibility of a traitor. *His* safety, therefore, depends on preventing the Union men from voting, and compelling them to "leave the State."

It is not difficult to predict the result of yesterday's voting under such circumstances. When all the Union men are commanded to leave the State, or abstain from voting, it is easy to see that the Secessionists will carry the day. But the result of such a vote will not bind a single citizen. If the people of Virginia submit to a yoke thus imposed upon them, they deserve the fate they will certainly experience. It is perfectly clear that the whole secession movement in Virginia is the work of a knot of conspirators, who are determined to force their will upon the people at whatever cost. They have usurped the Government of the State, and seized the power and prerogatives which belong to the people.

There is but one way to deal with them,—and that is to meet their usurpations by force. Let the Union men of Virginia depose them from the posts they have disgraced,—elect other men to fill their places, and call on the General Government for support. That authority is pledged by the Constitution to secure to every State a Republican form of government. No case has hitherto arisen where the obligation became so imperative as in Virginia at the present moment.

The Coup Telegraphique.

The Venetian Council of Ten, which, by an elaborate system of espionage, contrived to penetrate the secrets of every European Court, never foresaw that a time would come when the mere natural operation of a purely scientific appliance would furnish a detective apparatus infinitely more potent than their complicated contrivance. The *régime* of the telegraphic offices requiring the filing, for a year, of the originals of all dispatches sent over the wires, which the Government availed itself of the other day, (seizing a twelvemonth's dispatches simultaneously throughout the North,) has put this powerful instrument of retrospective police into the hands of the Federal authorities; and the fact that the seizure in this City alone included over a *quarter of a million* messages, may help the mind to form a conception of the enormous mass of *materiel pour servir* acquired by this stroke.

It is easy to see how this measure, which has a bold originality that makes it almost a stroke of genius, is eligible to misinterpretation; and it is no wonder that the hue and cry is raised in certain pestiferous sheets of a "violation of the sanctity of private communications." One of these yesterday draws this alarming picture:

> "Every line and letter sent to families and friends, upon matters of business or domestic affairs; every message any citizen may have sent through the telegraph, whether it related to life or death, love and matrimony, private credit, intrigue, advice, instruction or information to absent friends; all that any person among us, known to and hated by the ruling powers, may have ever said or received by this medium, is now likely to be overhauled by the spies of an audacious Government, and made the sport of prying inquisitiveness and the means of social or judicial oppression. The private affairs of almost every man, woman and child are at the mercy of the spies. There are no words in the English language wherewith to express with a due emphasis the detestation and disgust with which a free people contemplate a usurpation so unlawful and an espionage so mean as are contained in this last act of the President of the 'Party of Free Speech!'"

Is there not a very rank smell of conscious treason in this offended innocence? There is not the slightest likelihood that a single person of the hundreds of thousands that have sent messages over the wires "relating to life or death, love or matrimony, private credit," or what not, will offer objection to having his communication "overhauled by the spies of an audacious Government;" but they have good reason to tremble who have used the lightning to convey foul plots and traitorous connivances and abetments. The secrets of the prison-house are disclosed.

There is no need to justify this vigorous measure—it is its own justification. In doing it the Government violated no legal right; it performed a simple requirement of public safety. And in doing it, it assumed all the responsibility of the act. It is a bold, energetic, and original performance, such as the public heartily applaud, and gladly take as a type of much else yet to be done in the like spirit.

Pure Water for Soldiers.

It is a medical fact that a change in water is frequently more disastrous to the health of the Summer traveler, than a change in air is beneficial; care as to drink is a matter of as much importance as care about atmosphere, food and clothing. Sickness is the immediate result of neglect in either department, particularly in the case of soldiers already predisposed by heat, fatigue and the miasmata of Southern climates, to the very diseases that bad water and food engender. A constant supply of pure water, then, for soldiers on the march, as well as for troops in encampments and fortresses, would seem to be an imperative necessity. Distilled water is the only pure water, and when properly aerated, the only wholesome water that can be obtained at all in many places. Distilling apparatus, then, for forts, and portable distilleries for the march, would appear desirable at any expense, inasmuch as this operation is simpler, for extensive purposes, than any manner of filtering yet common.

The cost of pure water, however, is positively small, and, compared to its importance, perfectly trivial. Like so many other seemingly formidable projects, this one becomes quite simple when brought within the range of scientific facts and figures. The steam-boiler has been found to suffer quite as much as the human boiler, so to speak, from bad water; and while the master is content with slow poisoning, the grim servant must have either better drink or enormous doctor's bills. Surface condensation, that is to say, condensing the steam used in the engine, in a vessel which, though small in bulk, has enormous surface exposed to cooler air or water, and then returning the *pure* water thus distilled back to the boiler again perpetually, instead of adulterating it and throwing any part of it away—the process which our Government has just very wisely decided upon to furnish good boiler drink, which will not necessitate waste of fuel in blowing off salt, and waste of material by incrustation, for the new gun-boats—this is the process, and this the apparatus to supply its soldiers with wholesome drink, that they also may work economically under the high pressure of good digestion and good health, and at a low rate for repairs.

Now, as the demands of the human engine for water are very moderate compared with those of its iron-fisted ally, the steam-engine, the distillation of water for a regiment is not a very troublesome matter. An ordinary boiler of the locomotive variety will vaporize a gallon of water per hour per square foot of heating surface. A gallon per day is the usual allowance to soldiers, for all purposes, of which not more than two quarts, on the average, are used in the shape of drink. A locomotive boiler, therefore, with 1,000 feet of surface, would, with a condensing apparatus of equal capacity, distill water enough in working ten hours per day for 10,000 men, for all purposes, and enough for 20,000 men to drink. A boiler with 50 feet surface, and an air-condenser with the same surface, and the necessary pumping and blowing machinery, would distill water enough in ten hours for a regiment to drink in twenty-four hours; and this whole apparatus, weighing but one-fourth as much as a first-class steam fire-engine which has some 400 feet of surface, could easily be drawn with the regiment by one horse, and could work by the side of any pond or swamp during halts. Its fuel would not exceed one-eighth of the weight of the water vaporized, and might be carried, but it could always be found on the road. Iron-horses could never run out of forage in the seat of this war.

Here appears to be a very valuable field for invention. It is not our province to work it, but it is possible that a few suggestions may call the attention of our skillful steam-engineers to the subject. To maintain this high rate of vaporization a forced draft must be used. A blower of sufficient capacity—for there is any amount of spare power—can provide this vaporization, and then deliver the steam which drives it, in addition to the large surplus generated, to the surface condenser, which, if air is used as a cooler, would require nearly as much surface as the boiler. If water is used as a cooler, much less surface is required in the condenser. Again, the blower, by taking air *through* the condenser, would save much weight and fuel, both by facilitating condensation and by supplying the air which had thus taken up the heat of the steam to the fire. There is still another important use for the blower. *Pure* water is not wholesome—it must be aerated with atmosphere or carbonic acid gas, an operation which will naturally occur if the water is allowed to stand long enough, but which may be accomplished in a very short time by blowing air through the distilled water. And the air thus blown through would cool the water as well as impregnate it with the wholesome gases. If charcoal or a wood fire after the hydrogen had been expelled, or pure anthracite whose gaseous product, after combustion, is pure carbonic acid gas, were employed as fuel, it might be desirable to blow a little of this product of the furnace through the water; air, however, would probably answer the purpose. Besides the work done in blowing, the steam engine attached would have to pump water from the ponds or swamps, and this pump would be valuable as a fire-engine, especially in ships and fortresses. All this power got out of the steam would not only not interfere with the principal function demanded—distilling water—but it would positively aid it, for, to make pure water out of steam, we require only to take heat out of it, and all power is heat; therefore, taking power from steam is taking heat out of it, and leaving so much less work for the condenser. Since the power required for blowing and pumping would be very small, in proportion to that generated, a low steam pressure might be carried, thus much reducing the thickness and weight of boiler-plate and vehicle.

A steam fire-engine, capable of getting up steam in five to ten minutes, and throwing two or three full-sized streams continuously, after the manner of our New-York engines, would be peculiarly valuable in any fort. The fire in Sumter could have been subdued in a few moments, had there been such a machine there, and without calling away more than three or four men from the guns. If our officers' quarters are all as combustible as those were, we shall require a steam fire-engine in each, for a reserve force of a few thousand firemen would hardly pay. This steam fire-engine, without at all modifying its usefulness in this department, could very readily be adapted to distilling good water for the garrison, to throwing hot water at a scaling party—than which no engine of destruction is more effective and terrible—and to any of the other work of which a steam boiler or a steam engine is capable. Let our engineers think of this matter; there is here a chance for great usefulness—offensive and defensive.

Southern Financiering.

Some years since a correspondent submitted to the New-York TIMES a new system of Banking which he had studied out, and which, if adopted, he affirmed would be the most brilliant thing of the age. He argued that the discounting of paper payable at the convenience of the lender, was all wrong, and ought to be abolished. He insisted further that the practice of requiring indorsers was embarrassing to the borrower, who was frequently too poor to obtain them, and thus many who needed them most were deprived of all the benefits of Bank accommodations. His grand plan was to establish a People's Bank in every village, and a sufficient number in the cities to meet the business wants of the citizens. These Banks were to discount poor people's notes without an indorser, and moreover all notes were to be made payable at the convenience of the borrower. This, according to his notion, would not only make money abundant, but bring it within reach of those who needed it most. It was easy to suggest a difficulty in regard to redemptions on the part of the Banks. "Redemptions!"—he was ready to reply—"what is the use of redeeming at all, so long as the bills are current?" But what if the Banks break? "Let them break and begin again," was the response, as he turned on his heel in huge contempt at the lack of appreciation of his theory. The man was entirely in earnest, but his wits were none of the soundest.

Our friend has evidently gone South. The Confederate States have at all events adopted his theory. Not only private individuals, but city and village corporations have turned Bankers, and taken up the trade of issuing bills. These bills vary in amount from five to one hundred cents, are payable in Bank notes, and are issued by the half-peck or half-bushel, to meet the desire of customers or the exigences of trade. When a sufficient number is collected the holder can demand, and will doubtless receive by way of redemption, an equal amount in bank-notes. But the banks are absolved from the legal obligation of specie redemptions, so that the coin of the country may be saved from depreciation or export. When the bank notes come back for redemption, they are paid off in shinplasters, and thus the financial circle is squared. The only investment of capital is in paper and printers' bills, and these again are paid in shinplasters. Poor people's notes are discounted without an indorser, and made payable at the convenience of the borrower. Shinplasters are, therefore, plenty down South. The military chests are filled with shinplasters. Beeves are paid for in shinplasters, presented on the points of secession bayonets, and the man who has corn, chooses between shinplasters and a halter. The traffic in salt junk and hog meat, is carried on under some tree, from the limbs of which dangle a rope, with an ominous noose at the lower end. Under such circumstances, their value as a circulating medium is preferable to coin. Everybody hurries to take them with an activity accelerated by the prospect of a fire in the rear.

Our mad friend's theory has become a practical fact—the most brilliant thing of the age—a perfect success down South.

Movement at Last.

Our Washington dispatches at last justify hopes of activity. The Government has discovered that its previous information respecting the rebel force in and near Harper's Ferry has been erroneous, and that, instead of an unarmed, disorganized and half-fed rabble, there is a well-appointed army of fifteen thousand men, amply provided. How many troops may be behind these men is not known, but the probability is they are the advance guard of a column which is supplied at Charlottesville, by two steady upward tides from the Atlantic coast on the one hand and the Southwest on the other. It is asserted in certain quarters, which claim to have the knowledge, that the threatened capture of Washington was a feint; Philadelphia being really the first, and New-York the second point of attack. The ardor of the rebels is represented to be kept at fever heat by glowing pictures of plunder and riot, where they shall be able to exchange their worthless shinplasters, in those cities, for Yankee gold; their scanty rations for revels in Fifth-avenue palaces, and to banquet upon the luxury of demonstrated power, and ample vengeance. Whatever grounds these stories may have, the authorities at Washington must have become impressed with the necessity of breaking up the strategic arrangements of the enemy, by cutting off this advanced division on the Potomac; and our correspondent intimates the probability of an immediate movement of our troops into Virginia so as to take the rebels in the rear, and stopping their southward communications and their supplies. Such evidence of activity, if safe and practicable, would have a two-fold beneficial effect. It would remove a suspicion which discourages the popular heart, that some secret influence stays the advance of our army in Virginia; and it would satisfy European spectators of our serious purpose in commencing hostilities, of pushing them earnestly and unsparingly. The harmlessness of the firing at Fort Sumter has created almost ludicrous doubts in the minds of people accustomed to scenes like those at Sebastopol and Gaeta.

Affairs in Kentucky.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by an intelligent gentleman in Kentucky. It sets forth what we trust is the sentiment and determination of the people of that State:

> ——, KY., Saturday, May 18, 1861.
>
> * * But this much I have gathered of Kentucky politics, and can assure you of, without any manner of doubt, that the Unionists of Kentucky have an immense numerical majority—that they do not mean to be precipitated out of the Union *by any measure whatever, open or disguised*—and finally, that they will *fight to maintain their connection with the Union*. The *coup d'état* at St. Louis, has their unbounded admiration, and they are wonderfully emboldened by it. *They would delight to see Major Anderson posted at Louisville, under some satisfactory pretext, with twenty thousand men under him, every man of whom would be volunteered in Kentucky.*
>
> These are facts, and you may rely on them, and assume them in all you publish henceforth of Kentucky Unionism. The only complications the Unionists now fear, is the attempted secession of the Western part of the State, opposite Cairo—the Congressional District formerly represented by LYNN BOYD (for about twenty years). It is now represented by BURNETT, a bellowing fire-eater and Secessionist. But if this District should attempt to secede, Kentucky Unionists could consistently oppose it, not admitting the right of secession in any form—in this, being differently situated from Virginia. The trouble with the Unionists of Kentucky is, that they have a Secessionist for Governor, and cannot wield the Executive power that they are fairly entitled to. Kentucky will send representatives to Congress—a special election being now ordered. The Unionist candidates, all over the State, are likely to be unopposed.

Southern Testimony against Secession.

The story of the Great Rebellion will always form one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in the history of this country, as we can trace most accurately its cause, and its successive stages of development under the various phases of State rights, nullification and secession. In the Northern States, the Confederated Government has, from its birth, steadily become more and more consolidated, effacing local distinctions, and blending the several States into a common nationality. The grand agency to such a result has been *commerce*, uniform protection, and an identity of material interests. The Erie Canal was constructed by the State of New-York with an exclusive eye to the promotion of the advantage of its people. It was nearly ten years before it became the channel of commerce of the people of other States. This work will deliver at one harbor, the present year, 2,000,000 tons of Western produce, to 400,000 tons from the State of New-York. It has consequently become five times as valuable to other States as to our own. The country could afford to pay $200,000,000 rather than this great artery should be closed. In the advantages it confers, it belongs as much to Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts as to New-York. If New-York were to secede, the fear of excessive charges upon it, of duties laid upon the commerce of all *foreign* States, would convulse the whole country. Every man in the North, consequently, is the earnest advocate of a Confederacy that shall embrace under *one* system of law and taxation every foot of the continent. He does not wish to be distinguished as a New-Yorker, a Pennsylvanian, or a citizen of Massachusetts or Ohio, but of a Confederacy that blends what is good in all, and that opens to him a field of enterprise as wide as our vast domain. He may be attracted by birth, or relationship, or habit, to a particular spot, while his property a thousand miles distant has the same protection and immunity as that under his personal control.

The Southern States commenced their career with similar views and ideas. The same profuse wealth lay before them in their soil and beneath it, as before the people of the North. They expected that in time similar industries would be developed. Slavery being accepted as an unnatural state of society, they believed it would gradually disappear, removing the last obstacle to the complete homogenity of the whole people. They as readily adopted the Constitution as the North. They as fully accepted its paramount authority, and it was not till the inventive genius of the age had made progress in population, wealth, and, consequently, power, depend upon the intelligence of the labor of the country, that the idea that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the State, rather than to the General Government, and that the State might terminate her connection with the latter at will, was broached. The doctrine of State Rights was simply a fancied political necessity. The North, by virtue of its intelligence, could ply all the mechanic arts, and, by its industry and enterprise, monopolized the greater portion of the commerce of the country. Population increases in ratio to means of production, and, by virtue of this law, the North, starting with the same numbers as the South, has now twice the population. All progress implies a challenging of the past, and its rejection when a better process or result is found. The North applies with merciless severity the *inductive* method to any institution, indifferent as to the issue, but confident that free inquiry must, in the end, always conduct to success.

The Southern States from the first regarded this tendency of the North with alarm. If everything was to be challenged and supplanted that could not bear scrutiny, what was to become of *Slavery?* This institution could not keep pace with freedom, because men are prolific in proportion to their intelligence and skill. Distanced in the race for numbers, the South saw that it must henceforth maintain its position, and control the North by newly-invented political dogmas—that the rights of the majority were *not* paramount, and that a *State itself* was independent of the action of the Federal Government. The sagacious mind of Mr. CALHOUN saw in the distance the growing storm, and set at work to meet it, and preserve the institution for which the South had sacrificed its hope of superiority in numbers, wealth and power. He formed the school which has at last broken out in open rebellion, which is not to be quelled till the nationality of which the North has shown itself capable shall become common to the whole country, or we shall break up into as many communities as there are States, and, like Mexico, sink gradually into a condition of anarchy and barbarism.

Although Mr. CALHOUN developed the doctrines of *State-rights*, and its natural sequence, *secession*, it was a long time before they were recognized in courts of law even in his own State; and we are not aware that they even were in any State till secession became a fact. It is certainly remarkable that the only case where the direct question of the right of a State to set itself in opposition to the authority of the Federal Government was formerly adjudicated upon, was in South Carolina. In 1834 this question was brought before the Court of Appeals of that State upon the following case: In the organization of a military force, created by the act of nullification, one EDWARD MCCREARY, a Lieutenant in the militia, refused to take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the *State*, but offered to take the customary oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the *United States*. The Colonel refused to accept this oath, and an action was brought to test the question, which was finally carried to the Court of Appeals, and decided in favor MCCREARY, on the ground that the authority of the Federal Government in its sphere was paramount, and that the act of nullification was unconstitutional and void. The whole doctrine of Mr. CALHOUN, by the highest tribunal of his own State, was cut up by the roots, and not an inch of ground left him to stand upon.

We might thus take every principle or assumption on which secession is based, and show that every Southern State, and till recently almost every man in them, have affirmed a doctrine exactly opposite. After a house has been burned, it may not seem very important to inquire into the antecedents of the incendiary; but when he seeks to justify himself before the world, it may be well to show him, by his own confession, to be the criminal. The South not only alleges no violation of its rights, but its legal tribunals, as well as the united testimony of almost every actor in the present conspiracy, have solemnly affirmed the very doctrines for which we are now contending. This fact should justify our action to our own consciences, as well as before the world.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Probable Strength of the Rebel Forces There—Probable Course of the Government—Necessity for Retaking Harper's Ferry—The Position of Norfolk, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

Great curiosity and much speculation are indulged in regard to the plan of the campaign against the rebels in Virginia. The general opinion seems to point to an immediate attack on Norfolk. Troops are rapidly concentrating in that vicinity, and all eyes are turned in that direction. Several distinguished Republicans (Senators and members of the House) have recently visited Old Point, and from one of them I learn that the impression prevails that the enemy are but indifferently prepared for an attack, and that they are believed to have but few troops at Norfolk. An intelligent friend of Union, recently from Virginia, estimates the whole armed force of the rebels in the State at 23,000, 6,000 of which he locates at Norfolk, 6,000 at Harper's Ferry, 3,000 at Richmond, and the remainder in detachments of 1,000 to 1,500 at other points.

Having given the popular conjecture as to the immediate plans of the Commanding General, it can do no harm to throw out my own, which will be little needed, and therefore, if correct, not injurious to the cause of the Union. The fact that the Government has nearly 40,000 troops within sixty miles of Harper's Ferry, and the importance of retaking that point, induces me to suspect that while Norfolk will be threatened, the real purpose of Gen. SCOTT will be to make a rapid movement upon the enemy at the Ferry, retake it, disperse the rebels, and open communication with Western Virginia.

The rebels can do no harm by holding Norfolk for the present. The outlets of that place, and of all Virginia and North Carolina, to the ocean, are hermetically sealed; and the possession of the Navy-yard and the miserable hamlets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for six days or six weeks, by the enemy, is a matter of no practical importance to the Government. But Harper's Ferry in rebel hands is a standing menace to the Capital, to Maryland, whose allegiance is not fixed beyond contingency, and a complete obstruction to intercourse with Western Virginia, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The expulsion of the rebel force form that point would reassure the Union men of Western Virginia, strike terror into the hearts of the traitors on the northern border of the State, and at once turn the scale in favor of the Union. Jefferson County, in which the Ferry is situated, contains a strong Union minority, which would at once become a majority if the Ferry were rescued from the hands of the traitors. Berkeley, which adjoins it on the west, is already emphatically for Union, and the effect of expelling the enemy from their stronghold would be to open the whole road to the Ohio, and secure the loyalty of the population in its vicinity, beyond future contingency.

It must be acknowledged that these are objects of first-rate importance, and that the conquest of Norfolk could afford none at all comparable to them.

If the force at Norfolk be no greater than it is believed to be by intelligent authorities, there is, indeed, no reason why that place may not be taken simultaneously with Harper's Ferry. With complete command of the water, and with the ten thousand troops which are immediately to be concentrated there, it is not at all improbable that the Commander-in-Chief has in view an attack upon Norfolk and Harper's Ferry at the same moment of time, to be followed up by a rapid concentric movement upon Richmond.

It is a source of regret that the Virginia elections come off so soon. If they could be postponed for a month, during which time secession will be routed, and its leaders driven from the State, there would be an overwhelming vote for unconditional Union. But in the present state of things, there is reason to fear that the extreme medicine of the Constitution cannot be brought into requisition in time to save the patient. There is this consolation, however, that its miraculous virtues can produce a resurrection, and that the work of fraud and violence can be undone by an appeal to the sober second thought of the people.

There is a vast amount of pride and conceit in the hearts of the Virginia Secessionists, and for that very reason they will be more easily and thoroughly subdued by a defeat or two than if they had a juster notion of their merits. Circumstances have conspired to give them this overweening confidence in their prowess, and fate seems to have destined them to a humiliation as great as their pride. Their overthrow will inaugurate the reign of peace and good-will in the nation; and it is safe to predict, that under no circumstances can they ever obtain power in the country again. I see no alternative for them, in fact, but perpetual exile, and no country in which they will find a congenial refuge, unless it may be Cuba or Brazil. There is at present a prevalent desire to see the ringleaders hanged, but it may be hoped that most of them will make their escape, since bloody executions are as foreign to the nature of our institutions as to the spirit of the age.

The change which has been wrought in the public sentiment of Maryland gives us a foretaste of the young South which we may expect to see rise from the ruins of the hideous form of secession. To the eye, at present, the South seems to be a fiery furnace, filled with demons, who breathe out nothing but curses of the Federal Government, and of the Northern people. The same fierce unanimity in favor of the terrorists and their measures was thought to pervade the population of Paris and France seventy years ago. But no sooner was the tyranny overthrown, than immediately it was ascertained that the tyrants and their measures were universally hated by the very people who, in their helplessness, were made to sustain them.

Let the Government show itself to be more powerful than the rebels—more powerful than Slavery itself—and we shall soon find that an overwhelming majority of the Southern people really hate the tyranny which rules them with a rod of iron, and that they will rejoice to be released from it.

The Government has the right on its side, and it is only necessary to show that it has the power to secure the loyalty of the people in every Southern State. Slavery is the hated god of Force, which the Southern mind has worshiped for thirty years past, against all its instincts and generous impulses, simply because it has been paramount in the country,—not merely in the South, but in the whole country. Men are prone to believe that right is on the side of might, or at any rate to pay their homage to might. Convince them that the demon they have worshiped has lost his sceptre; that he is dethroned, and that he will never regain power, and we shall quickly see them abandon him. LAYARD tells of a tribe of barbarians on the banks of the Tigris, known as "Devil Worshipers." They were by no means the worst people he met with in his travels, and he regarded it as their misfortune, rather than their fault, that they paid adoration to his Satanic Majesty, from a sincere belief that he was the ruling spirit of the world. If they could be convinced of their error, their naturally good instincts or sentiments would at once incline them to the worship of the true God. So with the worshipers of Slavery.

OBSERVER.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A LATER AND AMENDED ENGLISH OPINION.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The progress of civil discord in the American Republic has been attended by a marked change in public feeling in this country respecting it. At first incredulity was the prevailing sentiment. The evils of a disruption of the Union appeared so great and palpable, and its good to any party so obscure and questionable, that people in England could not imagine the possibility of so ruinous a course being actually adopted. We are well accustomed ourselves to the threats with which beaten politicians console themselves for their defeat, and we supposed the bluster of the Southern States on the election of President LINCOLN to possess about the same amount of significance, and no more. The secession of South Carolina and her confederates scarcely occasioned more excitement. The dispute was still regarded as one certain to end without leading to blows, whether that end were a reconciliation or disjunction. The bloodless cannonade of Fort Sumter was little calculated to dispel the prevailing impression, and the English public rather wondered what was to be the next scene in so singular a drama, than felt any of the grave anxiety which accompanies the approach of a real catastrophe. The passing events were often discussed in a tone of pleasantry, and the Americans were in some quarters warned to be less fond in future of exalting their institutions over those of the old world. But the news which immediately followed, and which showed that the hostilities at Charleston, however innocuous in themselves, had been accepted on both sides, as a declaration of war, produced a great and sudden change. All traces of the levity which had previously mingled in our comments vanished at once, and gave place to expressions attesting the deep though mournful interest everywhere felt in the opening struggle. Separated and irritated as the two countries have been from time to time by trivial but annoying differences, *England has never forgotten the ties of kindred which connect her with the States, but has exulted in their evident successes, and grieved for what she deemed their errors, much as a father exults or grieves over those of a favorite child.* To be on terms of close and cordial friendship with the North American Republic has ever been her foremost desire, and she has always rejoiced to see the liberties, won so dearly by herself, cherished and perpetuated by her transatlantic kinsfolk. In the same degree England must lament the terrible contest which now threatens to rend the nation she has loved so well. Utterly powerless to allay the storm, and compelled of necessity to remain entirely neutral between the belligerents, *she can but trust that the evil will ultimately result in good, and give her best wishes to that party which best deserves success.*

A rough but sure instinct has already told this country to which side its sympathy is due. The very arguments addressed to it by the Secessionists were sufficient to show their true character, and to put them in the wrong. "England," they said, "cannot do without our cotton, and therefore cannot afford to be against us. An embargo on our ports means for her a rebellion in Lancashire." The mere use of such an argument is sufficient to show how utterly the American slave-owners misunderstood the feeling of those whom it most concerned. It is one of the class which betray the motives actuating those who use them, by exhibiting their notion of the inducements likely to operate upon others. It supposed that Englishmen were simply hypocritical in their protestations against Slavery, and would throw their objections to the winds in order to secure their own material prosperity. It has already received its answer. This country proved the sincerity of its aversion to the horrible system, by the price it paid for the emancipation of the slaves in its own colonies. But it has never been slow to recognize the difficulties which have opposed a similar step in the United States. *So long as Slavery was there regarded in the light thrown upon it by the first founders of the Union, as a great but insuperable evil, so long its existence was treated by Englishmen as an occasion rather for pity than reproach. It was not till they saw it openly defended as a blessing, justified by texts of Scripture, supported by ministers of the Gospel, that they began to revolt against the people who could maintain such outrageous doctrines.* Now it has often been remarked, and by M. DE TOCQUEVILLE among others, that the negro race is viewed with stronger antipathy in the Free States than in the Slave, and we are accused of a certain inconsistency in hurling our censures at the latter, where the blacks are, in many respects, well treated, and admitted to familiar intercourse with their white owners, while we spare the former, where they are generally regarded as outcasts from society. But first, it is scarcely true that we have spared the intolerance of the North although we have admitted our inability to judge it properly, from want of the requisite experience; and, secondly, we do not allow that there is any true parallel between the cases. In all material results, the antipathy felt in the North is not one moment to be compared for evil with the actual slavery existing in the South. It has really none of the frightfully demoralizing influence exercised by the "peculiar institution," the "involuntary servitude," or any other name by which the South, in some conscience smitten moment has sought to disguise its distinguishing characteristic. When the ladies of Charleston subscribed to present a token of their admiration to the ruffian who struck down Mr. SUMNER on the floor of the Legislature at Washington, the power of this influence was displayed in a manner more convincing than could be done by any number of *Uncle Toms*. This is the source of the feeling which decides the partisanship of England in the present conflict, even while we see clearly enough, with TOCQUEVILLE and other observers, that Slavery is only an accident in the dispute, and that its real origin lies deeper, in the differences pointed out by Mr. SEWARD, in one of his election speeches last Summer. "The controversy," then said the Senator for New-York, "is between two classes of white men—one having negroes, an aristocratic class, that wants to extend itself over the new Territories, and the other the people, who have no negroes and won't have any, and who mean that the aristocratic section shall not be extended. It is an eternal question between classes, the eternal question between the few privileged and the many unprivileged, between aristocracy and democracy, and the nation that is willing to submit to such an aristocracy, the riding of the privileged, booted and spurred, over the unprivileged, deserves no better fate than that which befals the cowardly and the unworthy. Every man arriving here from Austria, Hungary and Naples, finds in another form the irrepressible conflicts which crushed him out an exile from his native land." This we believe to be in the main true, and we are glad to think that political liberty, as well as moral justice and the right of defence against unprovoked aggression, is on the side of the North in this great quarrel. But although slavery may not be the actual source of the contest, from the moment this began, it has furnished the distinguishing badge of the combatants. Without slavery there might none the less have been war between North and South but without slavery that war would have been exempt from the malignant and deadly character which it now seems fated to assume. *The South is fighting, it may be said, under the pirate's flag. If the usual penalty is not inflicted on prisoners taken from its ranks, it will be because humanity, after all, revolts from such Draconian justice, not because the sentence would be undeserved.* When we read that two unoffending farmers who had brought down a load of grain to some place on the Mississippi, were summarily hanged by the mob, because being challenged as to their political sympathies, they waved their hats for LINCOLN, we feel that scarcely any judgment can be too severe for the spirit which permitted such a crime. *This country must, therefore, rejoice in the unanimity with which the North has risen to put down these abominations, to put them down not merely for the moment, but for once and for ever.* We may quote one token of this unanimity. Mr. DICKINSON, of New-York, is described as having been for years the leader of the Southern wing of the Democrats in that City, and one of the chief supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE against Mr. LINCOLN in the Presidential contest. Well, at a recent public meeting this gentleman spoke as follows: "Let us settle this thing speedily and surely. It may ruin this generation, but we owe it to the next that they should have no such troubles as we have had. Let us now strike in our might, and, if necessary, wipe the South from the face of the earth. I know we shall have civil war, and what is far worse, servile war; and I prophesy that by the time this matter is settled the peculiar institution of the South will be swept away. Let us finish things while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us." These words may furnish some clue to the spirit in which the quarrel is likely to be fought out by the North. We do not, indeed, suppose that the President will give the war the internecine character which it would take from this open espousal of the policy here indicated, but *we conceive the North cannot desist from the struggle till at least Virginia and Maryland are Free States, and the Capital of the Union is rescued from the disgrace of being surrounded by Slave Territories. Washington cannot surely be again left exposed to the risk of a surprise by rebellion in the South.* Unless further advices arrive before these lines are printed, the news we publish in this impression will add but little to that brought by the last mail. But that little is so far satisfactory that it seems to show the Capital to be safer from attack than at the date of the previous intelligence. Meanwhile all accounts, public and private, concur in representing the Southern cities as almost under a reign of terror. "Rowdyism" ruled supreme, and all the more respectable inhabitants were flying from its sway wherever they could. We say wherever they could, because, as under the kindred reign of ROBESPIERRE, the outlets were watched by "Vigilance Committees," and egress forbidden without the necessary pass. On the other hand the North, slow, perhaps, like Englishmen, to move, but when moved, acting with the resolution and energy which have seldom failed to secure success in the end, has risen as one man to meet the conflict forced upon it. *We like to read that the colors we ourselves know so well, the red, white and blue, which have been seen in various forms in the van of every battle fought for freedom in modern times, are now conspicuous on every breast throughout the Northern States,—and believing that there, as in the old world, they will be borne triumphantly to victory, we trust that the soil over which they wave will never again be suffered to know the contamination of Slavery.*

SOME EXPRESSIONS OF FRENCH SENTIMENT.

From the Paris Journal des Débats, May 10.

In population, wealth, education and practical talent, the North, the group of Free States, has greatly the advantage. The North, too, has on its side, in the conflict that has begun, auxiliaries that are extremely powerful in a struggle between civilized nations, namely, principles. Might and right are thus both on the side of the North. And yet by a deplorable fatality, or what is still less excusable, by the blindness and prejudice of the least intelligent fraction of the white population of the Border States, these States, in place of coming forward as mediators to prevent a bloody collision, allow themselves to drift towards the Southern junto. Some have even gone so far as to commit acts of aggression against the lawful Government. Virginia had formed the plan of taking possession of the Capitol of the Union by surprise. In this audacious plan they found accomplices in Maryland. * * * This mad course of the Border States, (though it is far from true that all are implicated,) could never have been taken if they had been sure that they would one day have to pay for it dearly. There, for instance, is Missouri, whose total population is 1,200,000 souls, not one-tenth of whom are slaves. It is manifest from these very figures, that the major part of the territory is cultivated by whites. As in such cases, both kinds of labor, free and slave, are wont to se cantonner. It follows that in that State Slavery has a hold only in a portion of the territory, say one-fourth of the counties. Admitting that this State has really sided with the South, still it is not natural that the majority of the counties, being cultivated by whites, should long submit to the oppression which a minority has put upon them by separating them from the Free States. It thus seems inevitable that there must be, and that at no distant day to all appearance, a second dismemberment. Missouri will wish to get out of the Southern Confederacy; the South will wish to keep it in, and then we shall have civil war in the heart of the Confederacy itself. The observation applies to Maryland, which, out of 732,000 inhabitants, has only 85,000 slaves. It is equally true of a portion of Virginia herself—namely, Western Virginia—which could easily form a State of itself, and which will undoubtedly, ere long make an armed demand for separation, so as to rejoin the Union.

But these causes of weakness, and these imminent perils which threaten the Southern Confederacy, and especially the Border States, are as nothing, compared with the chance of slave insurrections, a fate which lowers over all the Southern States, the moment war breaks out, but which, from their contact with free soil, still more menacing, impend over the Border States.

To-day, the gauntlet is thrown down. President LINCOLN, whose behavior has been that of a thoroughly honest man, and who has shown that he regards moderation as a prime quality in a chief magistrate, has hitherto confined himself to a defensive policy. He is threatened in his capital. Both honor and duty command that he repel invasion. He is now assured of finding solid support in the population of the North, where Southern aggression has excited unanimous indignation.

The North needs a powerful organization. So far it has nothing of the kind. It needs a thoroughly consolidated power; but how far is it from that? Everything is to create in a war such as the aggression of the North has forced upon the South. All means of action are lacking. Federal laws and State laws have all combined for the past fifty years in the direct view of weakening public powers and exalting individual rights. How is such a current to be stemmed? To attempt it is to face a revolution—nothing less.

In a word, the crisis of Slavery, such as the Southern States have brought about, has led the United States to the door of an internal revolution. Such is the stern reality, difficult to put out of sight. What shall be the character, and what the consequences, of this revolution? The mind is helpless to foresee: *but there is one thing which we may boldly affirm, that a nation of such vitality will be able victoriously to resist the most terrible of shocks.*

From the Paris Siècle, May 7.

The calmness shown by the Northern States is a proof of the confidence which they feel in the justice of their cause. We cannot but regret the deplorable struggle which has commenced, but *we have a firm hope that the principles of justice and of liberty which prevail in the North, will come triumphantly out of the crisis into which the violence of the partisans of Slavery has thrown the Union.* Our wishes and our sympathies are in favor of those who do not admit in any one a right of property over his fellow creature, and who do not measure liberty by the color of the skin.

The Case of Young Mr. Walden.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been directed to a paragraph in your paper of the 10th inst., headed "more Southern brutality," and then narrating, what purports to be late occurrences in my family. As the article is so unjust in every way, you must permit me to contradict it, and to ask your insertion of the contradiction.

My son's death was purely accidental, and is correctly narrated in this extract from the Savannah *Republican*, of the 4th instant:

"PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—As Mr. LIONEL WALDEN, son of Mr. C. C. WALDEN, of this city, was sitting in the parlor, at his father's residence, on Thursday night last, and handling a revolver, it accidentally went off, the ball entering his breast, from the effects of which he died in about fifteen minutes. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday, by Coroner EDEN, and a verdict rendered by the jury in accordance with the above facts. Mr. and Mrs. WALDEN are both absent from the city, and will first hear of the painful event by telegraph."

My sons were never called upon to enlist here; on the contrary, they were expressly excused from any military duty. Nor was there any attempt or threat to impress them. The eldest was called away to the North on business, and took the route *via* Nashville, as being the one least likely to be interrupted.

My absence, when my son died, placed my family in a very painful position, but none could have been treated more kindly than they were. Every possible attention and kindness were shown them and me, and it is, therefore, doubly painful that an event which developed so much good feeling to me and mine, should be tortured into a basis for slandering those who were untiring in serving me. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. C. WALDEN.

[We publish the above very cheerfully, although we have already published a correction of our original statement, which was made on the authority of two gentlemen, personal friends of the family.—ED. TIMES.]

Commencement at Cooper Union.

The large hall at the Cooper Institute was last evening filled to overflowing; about three thousand persons being assembled, to witness the commencement exercises of the several departments of free instruction, to which the building is mainly devoted.

The platform was occupied by the pupils, ranged in elevated seats at the back, while in front were placed chairs for the accommodation of the dignitaries from several of our leading educational institutions. Conspicuous among these were PETER COOPER, the founder of the "Union" here represented; Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, Principal of the Free Academy; and CHARLES KING, Esq., President of Columbia College. The decorations of the hall, as well as the dress of the pupils, partook of a patriotic nature, being distinguished by red, white and blue, in various forms, such as flags, festoons, rosettes, scarfs, and even unwittingly represented by a white neck and face, with rosy cheeks, and a blue robe or jacket.

A prayer in which earnest thankfulness for the continued prosperity of the Institution was a marked feature, inaugurated the evening's proceedings. Music from the pupils, and speeches then followed; the orators having been chosen by their class-mates, and not by the trustees, who now, for the first time were edified by their efforts. The School of Design being compose of females, they, with retiring modesty, had chosen Dr. BELLOWS to represent them in oratory; but a call to Washington prevented his accepting the invitation, which he acknowledges with much regret.

Master HENDERSON, an unassuming little orator of perhaps 14 years, now stepped forward, and all undaunted by the august intelligence in his immediate vicinity, delivered himself with emphatic terms with regard to the "present effective method of study which arises from the student at the outset assuring himself as to the field of usefulness to which his faculties are best adapted, and then bending every energy to that particular course. Seeing himself in the future a clergyman, a physician or a mechanic, he applies himself assiduously to those branches essential to his perfection as such.

A young gentleman gave his ideas upon mathematics. He considered it a fundamental science, inasmuch as through and by it is reached the highest intellectual elevations; where indeed the creature nighest comes to looking from creation up to creation's God.

The representative of the debating society now made his bow. He handled our Legislative brawls, our political dissenters, and our Secessionists, particularly, with small mercy. He said *ignorance* is the canker that has eaten at the root of our prosperity! Educate the *people*—had this been done as it should, our beloved country never would have seen its present crisis.

It was noticeable that under the several well-deserved personal tributes to the generous man who has afforded these gratuitous facilities, he seemed inflicted more than if the coils of the Atlantic cable, with his sunken thousands, had suddenly arisen and folded themselves about his benevolent person. He was slightly fidgety when they commenced on him, and at last, after giving his coat collar a vigorous shake, as if to relieve his shoulders of a burden, he settled himself in a manner indicating that he felt, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The Star Spangled Banner was now announced, with an invitation for the audience to join in the chorus, which they did with much enthusiasm, all standing.

Mr. CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College, was introduced, and made a few most happy remarks. He assured the audience that he came as a listener, not a speaker; but that under the inspiration of the scene he could not withhold his voice. He paid an eloquent tribute to those who had thrown means of education into the grasp of the masses, and remarked that if they only had had such a thing as Cooper Institute in the South, we should not hear of such nonsense gaining belief as he had met with lately in a Southern paper, viz.: that "the rabble walked up and down Fifth-avenue, strolling into the best houses, taking $5,000 from this one, $3,000 from that, and then all going down-town and getting drunk together."

After the closing remarks of the last speaker, the audience were invited to the fourth floor, where an interesting exhibition of paintings and free-hand drawing was the attraction. The specimens were very creditable, some of them evincing talent of a pure and high order.

Commencement of the Law School of Columbia College.

The second commencement of the Columbia College Law School took place in the hall of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, last evening. President KING occupied the Chair. Upon the platform were seated the Faculty of the Law School, the Collegiate Faculty occupying the seats directly in front of the platform. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present, and appeared highly pleased with the entertainment. The exercises opened with prayer, after which Professor DWIGHT delivered a brief address to the Alumni of the school, which was followed by the ceremony of conferring degrees. G. V. N. BALDWIN, Esq., of the class of 1860, delivered an oration before the Graduating Class, and Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, made the address. The following graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

Miles S. Brownley, Brooklyn; Herman W. Bruen, New-York; Nathaniel B. Cooke, Brooklyn; John W. Duer, New-Brighton, S. I.; James M. B. Dwight, New-Haven, Conn.; Sidney S. Henop, New-York; Benjamin F. Lee, Jr., New-York; Philip M. Dydig, Jr., New-York; Seth M. Murdoch, Brooklyn; Wm. H. Owen, Brooklyn; Robert W. Pearsall, New-York; Temple Prime, New-York; Henry E. Russell, New-York; Frederick Scoville, Paris; Cabsill M. Tooker, New-York; Robert N. Tappan, New-York; James R. Weeks, Carmel; Charles H. Woodruff, New-York.

The subjoined names are those of graduates who are now connected with some regiment absent from the City, and who are entitled to the degrees of Bachelor of Laws: Cornelius J. Du Bois, New-Haven, Conn.; Wm. Jay, Bedford, N. Y.; Robert Morris, New-York; Prescott H. Ward, New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PERILOUS FREAK OF A CRAZY MAN.—About 9 yesterday morning a man was discovered climbing the flag-staff on the top of the shot-tower in Centre-street, near Pearl. Supposing that the object was to haul down the flag at the top of the staff, and perhaps thinking that some Secessionist might be around loose, Officers DAVIS and DONAHUE, of the Sixth Ward, hurried into the tower and up after him. When they got to him he had cut the halliards, and had the flag down and was attempting to tear it in pieces. The fellow strenuously resisted the officers, doing all he was able to prevent an arrest. He was, however, secured and taken to the Station-house. He refuses to give any reason for his conduct, says his name is LOUIS JUADINI, and that he lives at No. 122 Leonard-street, and is a Frenchman. It was suggested in his hearing that he was insane, but he insists that he is not. As the officers descended the tower with their prisoner, they discovered that he had broken on his way up, evidently with a small bar of iron he had with him, every pane of glass and window-sash in the passage-way, injuring the building to the amount of about $200. A neighbor of his says that he had never been suspected of being insane, but that the flag was in plain sight of where he worked, and he had been heard to say he would tear it down. An examination will be had to ascertain his sanity, which will probably determine wheather or not he goes to the Lunatic Asylum.

A THIEF PLAYING ZOUAVE.—JAMES JOHNSON, who claims to be one of the New-Jersey Zouaves, and who is known to be the fellow, who, in Zouave uniform, robbed Dr. HARCOURT's office at Quarantine, last Wednesday, of a sash, gloves, epaulettes, &c., was yesterday arrested by Sergeant MILLS, of the Broadway Squad. He was found in the store No. 8 Maiden lane, attempting to sell some of the articles he had stolen from the Doctor. He says his regiment went away and left him. The detectives say he is an old offender, and he is supposed to be the same person who stole $400 worth of jewelry from Dr. TULLY, of No. 421 Fourth-street, on the 16th ult., and also about $125 worth of jewelry from the house of Dr. COLVILLE, No. 221 West Twelfth-street, on the 17th inst. He is confined at head quarters for identification.

LATER.—The above thief is identified. His name is JOHNSON, but he is no Zouave. He is, however, the thief who stole the jewelry in both instances abovementioned. Most of it has been recovered by the detectives who found it at a pawnbroker's shop in the Bowery. He is locked up for trial.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—The Board held its weekly meeting yesterday, the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the Chair. A communication was received from the Superintendent of Blackwell's Island, notifying the Board that the Croton water-pipes which supplied the island had been broken by a vessel's anchor. Notice was received that the telegraph connecting the Institutions with the office in Broad-street, would be completed during the current week. A contract has been made for the erection of several ovens, at $750. The number of inmates in the Institutions May 18, was 8,016, being a decrease of 40 since last report.

FIRE IN THE NAVAL SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the measurer's room of the Naval Surveyor's office. The fire was soon extinguished, and the whole amount of damage will not probably exceed $500. There had been no fire in the office for the last four or five days, and it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, probably intending, in some way, to get through into the Assay Office, where it is known that there is at all times a large amount of money.

STABBING AN OFFICER.—PATRICK HOUSTON, an Irishman, residing at No. 230 Mott-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer GEANEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, charged with assaulting, stabbing and otherwise injuring said GEANEY, while in the discharge of his duty. Justice STEERS committed him, in default of $2,000 bail.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new steamer *Eagle*, formerly the *John P. King*, left the Sectional Dry Dock yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, and proceeded as far as the Narrows on a trial trip. She gave entire satisfaction to her owners, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN GOWANUS.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a row of three-story brick buildings, owned by GEORGE BRAISDELL, on Eleventh-street near Third-avenue, and before the flames could be stayed, five of the buildings were destroyed, and several others were more or less injured. Mr. BRAISDELL and WM. HUNT occupied two of the houses, and the others were unoccupied. Mr. BRAISDELL is insured for $8,000, sufficient the cover the entire loss on his property. A frame cottage adjoining the above buildings, owned by ROBERT YOUNGS and occupied by CHARLES WAKEFIELD, was damaged to the extent of $200. The other houses, occupied by William Ward, Jno Baxter, Charles and George Hedges, W. Keenan and Joseph Martin, were slightly damaged. The fire is supposed to have been caused by children playing with matches.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named JOSEPH RICE was instantly killed on Flushing-avenue yesterday afternoon. Deceased, with others, was engaged in repairing the telegraph poles, when a pole fell upon him, striking his head and causing instant death. Coroner HORTON was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

MANSLAUGHTER.—JOHN COWAN was convicted, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, of manslaughter in the third degree, for being concerned in the killing of JOHN MCCANLEY, on the 28th of February last, in a fight, on Columbia-street, South Brooklyn. The prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for four years.

ANOTHER.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in store No. 87 Fulton street, occupied by Mrs. MARY ROESCKE, as a picture-frame store. The fire was speedily extinguished, but the loss of the occupant is about $2,000, by water.

Stoppage of Another Albany Bank.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 23.

The National Bank, of Albany, after a consultation with the Bankers here, this morning have concluded to stop business and wind up their affairs. Their circulation is well secured, and it is confidently believed that their depositors are also safe. The whole of their deposits is less than $130,000, but the debt of their President, one of the firm of VOSE & Co., who recently failed, has consumed so large a share of their capital, that it was deemed best to close up rather than attempt to struggle on with impaired means and ruined credit.

[Advertisement.]

TO FAMILIES EMBARKING FOR EUROPE.—Steamship *Great Eastern* to sail Saturday, May 25. Several large staterooms, intended especially for families, may be obtained, if immediately applied for. These rooms have from four to eight berths in each, with baths attached; are located in the most desirable part of the ship, amply ventilated, and possess unequaled accommodations for comfort and convenience. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-street, Agents.

[Advertisement.]

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.—Among the things desirable to know is: Where can be purchased a light, fashionable and elegant Spring hat, which is approved by gentlemen of taste everywhere? Also, where to buy a soft hat, of the finest texture; the latest pattern, and of the most graceful style, at a very reasonable price? We know, from experience, that this place is the metropolitan establishment of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, where every one is sure to be suited.

[Advertisement.]

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—By having a case of Dr. GIFFORD's Curatives, every family has the means at hand to at once arrest pretty much all sickness that is liable to occur. No difficulty in administering them. They are simple and efficient. Sold by druggists generally. Address PHILLIP LEE, No. 136 William-st., New York.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE

Often depends upon an efficient and innocent purgative.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Are now known to possess both these important qualities, and have restored health when all other medicines have been abandoned in despair. They

PURIFY

AND

INVIGORATE THE BLOOD.

Sold at No. 294 CANAL-STREET,

And No. 4 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS HALF-PRICE.—For a few days, those who have enlisted to defend our country and its flag, can obtain Phrenological Examinations and advice at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park, at half the usual charges.

[Advertisement.]

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—Our Soldiers will find a more deadly foe in the yellow fever than in the bravest Southern troops. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so cleanse and purify the blood that an attack of fever is impossible. Try them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies Gaiter Boots at 12s., Slippers and Ties at 6s and 7s. ⅌ pair, with Ladies', Misses, Boy's, and Infants Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

SEYMOUR—LODEWICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, JAMES SEYMOUR, Jr., of Auburn, N. Y. to MARY O., eldest daughter of J. M. Lodewick, Esq., of this City.

SMITH—FINDLAY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. Dr. W. W. Phillips, ROBERT SMITH, of Haverstraw, to HELEN M. FINDLAY, of this City.

DIED.

COLES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 22, JOSEPH COLES, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 94 Elm-st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

PITTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 22, FRIEND PITTS, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 224 West 42d-st., on Sunday, May 26, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HARRIMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, at 5½ P. M., ELIZABETH MOLLER, only daughter of Charles and Sarah F. Harriman, aged 1 year, 5 months and 18 days.

Services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 53 Vandam-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment at 3:45 P. M. same day. The friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City on Thursday, May 23, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM BICKFORD, youngest son of William H. and Mary A. Livingston, of this City, in the 16th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Saturday morning.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, SARAH KINGSLAND, daughter of the late Robert S. and Helen D. Morris, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Samuel Dodge, No. 63 4th st., to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—On Thursday, May 23, after a brief illness, Mr. HENRY SCOTT, aged 72 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and the members of Bayer Lodge, No. 1 F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Phillip's Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 25.

HOSFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 23, LAURA FULLER, wife of F. J. Hosford, in the 51st year of her age.

☞ Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

HATFIELD.—In Flushing, of membranous croup, WILLIAM W., son of Robert M. and Elizabeth A. Hatfield, aged 4 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral services Thursday, at the residence of his parents in Flushing, at 2½ P. M. Interment at White Plains on Friday morning, on the arrival of the 8:15 train from New-York. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DUNLAP.—In Schenectady, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 21, at his residence, Dr. THOMAS DUNLAP, aged 80 years and 28 days, for more than half a century a physician after the model of the Samaritan.

RODGERS.—In the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, May 23, after a lingering illness, PETER RODGERS, a native of Scotland, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Winfield-place, near 8th-st., on Monday, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 295.—MAY 23, 1861.

9, 25, 72, 31, 17, 21, 55, 57, 61, 40, 60, 68.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 296.—MAY 23, 1861.

3, 40, 20, 4, 16, 75, 33, 30, 27, 21, 68, 14, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.

SEVEN SISTERS.

SEVEN SISTERS.

UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.

UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.

SEVEN SISTERS.

SEVEN SISTERS.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE

NIGHTS.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT

THOUSAND PEOPLE.

NEW UNION TABLEAU.

THE WAKING OF COLUMBUS.
THE UNION'S PROSPERITY.
WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.
THE HAPPY PLANTATION HOME.
THE STATES IN UNION.
CALHOUN'S DREAM.
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.
THE UNION'S DESOLATION.
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON AND THE UNION.
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely purer made, by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 111 East 14th st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 443 6th-av., one door above 27th st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

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BOWERY.

ENGLISH MEDALION, VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETS, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT NO. 99 BOWERY.

A LARGE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING THE SEAT OF WAR, PUBLISHED IN THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE. Price 4 cents. For sale everywhere.

COAL AND RESIN GAS WORKS, For public and private buildings, erected by GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 581 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c., At Wholesale and Retail, by THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY, Manufacturers No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
REMEMBER SUMTER!
TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

The Union Defence Committee, by authority of the General Government, having accepted the ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVE REGIMENT, Captains of Companies having recruiting stations, and all others who have been engaged in procuring members, will please report at once to Head-quarters, Union-square, or to Col. J. Lafayette Riker, Everett House.

A FEW GOOD MEN
For the
RESERVE GUARD

Will be received, on immediate application at the following

RECRUITING STATIONS:

Company A, Capt. Anderson, Tent, Union-square.
Company B, Capt. Hubbell, Liberty and West sts.
Company C, Capt. Meeks, Wooster st., near Bleecker.
Company D, Capt. Nevin, No. 208 8th-av.
Company F, Capt. Hathaway, Avenue A and 1st-st.
Company G, Capt. Dockstader, 4th and Thompson sts.
Company K, Capt. Moesel, 1st-av., near 4th-st.

None but able-bodied men need apply.

This Regiment is to be inspected on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Union Defence Committee.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, No. 30 PINE-ST., New-York, May 21, 1861.

Public notice is hereby given that the several regiments heretofore designated for inspection, with the view to determine their acceptance for service under the call of the President of the United States, will parade for inspection on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice will be given of the place at which each regiment will be expected to assemble. By order of the Executive Committee.

S. DRAPER, Chairman of Ex. Committee.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary Ex. Committee.

CAMP AND MILITARY UTENSILS.

Camp utensils, plate, pan, spoon, cup, knife and fork, complete in one set, from a design of a Major of the United States Army; camp baskets complete for four or six persons, very compact; camp chest, canteens folding beds, stools, portable stoves, &c., &c. Furnished in any quantity, at wholesale prices by BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 63 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BROOKLYN PHALANX—1ST REGIMENT N. Y. LEGION. Col. JULIUS W. ADAMS, Commandant, having been accepted by the Union Defence Committee in behalf of the United States Government, will be finally inspected and mustered into the service of the United States on SATURDAY, May 25th, at 12 M. One hundred and twenty five men are wanted to fill vacancies in four companies. Apply immediately at the Brooklyn City Armory, Henry-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to Capt. GEORGE FOSTER, or to Capt. G. O. BELDEN.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD—COMPANY C—ATTENTION.—The following members of this Company will report themselves immediately, at the Regimental Barracks, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York: Waters Underhill, Henry Constant, James Casey, Harry Wilson, of Williamsburgh; Michael Kelly, Henry S. Greene, Myrtle-av.; Thomas Lawlor, George C. Hackett, John Davis, of Brooklyn, Western District.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK CAVALRY.—The members of the First Regiment of New-York Cavalry are hereby notified to meet at their Head-quarters, Palace Garden, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M. A full attendance of all whose names are enrolled is specially requested, as business of importance will be transacted. E. H. BAILEY, Secretary.

FIRST REGIMENT GRENADIER GUARDS (Metropolitan Home Guard).—Companies A and B meet for drill regularly every FRIDAY EVENING, at Phelan's Billiard room, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, and on MONDAY EVENINGS, at No. 814 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. By order GEO. F. GREAVES, Acting-Major. A. HARTHILL, Chairman of Committee.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into and stupidity, rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer, into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at sub. desk, at this office.

REMOVAL.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, GENERAL AGENTS For the NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY, Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Furniture, Iron Railing Farm Fences, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work, Have REMOVED TO No. 259 CANAL-ST., A few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
ICE PITCHERS!

The place to get them, of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, [illegible] is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a first-class chambermaid, and would assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; understands sewing; can produce 2 years' reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—THE ADVERTISER wants a situation as chambermaid; she has nine years' reference from her last place; or is willing to take care of children, or would do waiting. Call at No. 159 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or do chamberwork or plain sewing; would have no objections to take a situation as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 18th st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging; has City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 161 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, who is thoroughly competent in her business; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 399 6th av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Scotch woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or would take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No, 236 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; or would assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing, or housework in a small family; no objection to the country; best of references given. Call at No. 256 East 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamberwork and washing, or to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman; can do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 East 24th st, northeast corner, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable American young girl as chambermaid and assist in the care of children; has good reference, and can be seen till engaged at No. 2[illegible] 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—A nice, clean and capable young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is very neat in her work as chambermaid, and gets up ladies' finery in style; is also an excellent waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to the country, and has the best of reference. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the Milk Store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable chambermaid and laundress has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 West 18th-st., No. 6 Whites-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANted, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or for general housework, by a young woman; good references furnished. Apply for three days at present employers. No. 143 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; is an excellent seamstress. Has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress or nurse Good City reference. Call at No. 195 East 13th-st., for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would travel with a family; can give good reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a highly recommended young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent laundress and a very good chambermaid; is willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objections to the country; wishes a home instead of high wages. Inquire at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has 2 years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework for a small family, or take care of children; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between State and Joralemon South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small family; no objection to go in the country, has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No 262 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 257 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference. To be seen at No. 212 East 13th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good references can be given if required. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a small family. Can produce the best City reference Can be seen at her present employer's until suited, No. 48 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 145 7th-av. near 20th-st, over the apothecary's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 493 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st, near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, in a small family. Best of City reference. No 138, corner of Grove and 4th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to attend to children and do plain sewing; good City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts, blanc manges and jellies and ice creams; and if required has no objection to take part of the washing; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can give satisfactory references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A cook; she understands baking and pastry, and a good laundress if required; the best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at second house from Clermont-av., in Flushing av., 3d floor, back room, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has lived eight years in one family; has the best City reference; has no objection to go to the country; Newport preferred. Address, for two days, No 210 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts,

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable girl, as a first-class cook; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can give the best City reference five years from one place. Call at No 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; best of City references can be given; has lived 3 years in last place. Call at No. 80 16th-st, corner 9th-av., for two days,

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st. Best of City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first class cook; would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th av., first floor over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; capable of taking a laundress's place, if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Would prefer to go to Europe with a family. Can give best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, with the best of City reference from where she has lived for six years, to do cooking, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at the Bakery in Court-st., between 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family; City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 197 12th st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist at washing and ironing; or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for a young woman who is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at or address, No. 128 East 13th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by a young woman; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 199 East 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; would assist in the washing. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; they wish to engage with one family; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give good city reference. Call at No. 36 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—TWO SISters, who are highly recommended, desire situations in City or country, one as meat and pastry cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework Apply at No. 110 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the candy-store.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING.—A woman with very superior reference wishes a situation in City or country; understands soups, meats, fowls in every style, and an excellent gravy maker; is a good bread and pastry baker, and gets up side dishes and desserts with taste. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 96 West 19th st., third floor, front room; good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman, is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 1st av., between 22d and 23d sts., 3d floor.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young lady, to go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking and children's clothes. The highest testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 253 East 17th st., near av. B.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who has for a long time had charge of a large household, should like to find a good situation with a genteel American family; she speaks English, German and French, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address A. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in the City or country; or would take charge of a house during the Summer; best of reference given. Address for two days, M. H., Box. 134 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted for a most respectable and thoroughly reliable servant; has served for seven years in one family in Brooklyn, to whom she now refers; always attentive and studying her employer's interest; will be found an acquisition to any private family requiring a first class servant, who is willing to do her duty faithfully Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A COMPETENT, trustworthy girl, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; can milk and make butter, (not afraid of work;) wages very moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as general houseworker, or chambermaid and waiting, or nurse and plain sewer; is willing to take any situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging to her employer; country preferred; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen. Wages $4 or $5 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an active, willing young woman, a situation in the country to do general housework; makes nice bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can milk cows, and is a good maker of butter; is clean and neat about her kitchen and person; is strictly honest and obliging, as good reference can show. Call at No. 820 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., for two days. A home preferred to high wages.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman to do general housework; is willing and obliging; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer. She can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 254 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a girl who has lived several years in Jersey City, and has good references, a situation there to do general housework. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wants a situation to do general housework, with a good recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 144 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse. Has good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st, second floor, front room

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; is fully competent. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 335 6th av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 69 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations; one as laundress and the other as chambermaid; would do the fine washing or ironing. Can be seen at their present employer's. No. 44 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and do plain sewing or chamberwork, and do up ladies' muslin; the best of City reference given from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman, as nurse in a private family; understands the care and management of children from their birth; no objection to do chamberwork or plain sewing, or to go in the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 105 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is an excellent needle woman; has lived in the first families in this City; would go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman, as child's nurse; is competent to take care of children from their birth; is a good plain seamstress, and kind to children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTED, by a very respectable and experienced woman, who can bring the best City references. Can take charge of an infant from its birth, and has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 14 Gramercy Park.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or as seamstress and chambermaid; would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at needlework for a lady and child; also, as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; wages $7; good City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do general housework for a small private family; good reference given. Inquire at No. 129 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 25th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 81 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, as child's nurse and seamstress: capable of taking entire care of children; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 171 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, for 2 days.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as wet nurse. Can give best of City reference. Call at No. 158 4th-st.

AS NURSERY-MAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL with good recommendations, offers herself as nursery-maid to a family going into the country, or as lady's maid to a family traveling. Apply at No 230 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman a situation as seamstress, by the day, week or month; understands dress and cloak making, also children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 194 Hudson-st., near Canal.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go by the week. Can be seen at No. 195 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for three days, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable young woman. Can be seen for three days at the house of her present employer, No. 7 East 27th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress. Understands plain dressmaking and the making of children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing. Can give good City reference Or would go out by the month or week. Would be willing to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; she perfectly understands cutting and fitting dresses of every kind; is accustomed to wait on ladies; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen until engaged at her present place, where she has lived for several years, No. 15 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a first-class seamstress; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Call at No 117 Clinton-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant German woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to grown up children. Call at No. 105 avenue A in the hardware store, from 11 till 4, for two days. Good references given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as seamstress and dressmaking; has no objection to tend to children, or do light work; she is willing to go to the country; the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 173 Delancey-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMStress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No 10 Amity-place, for two days.

AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by an American Protestant woman; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and the management of all the different sewing machines; understands hair dressing, and would take a ladies'-maid place, or housekeeper's; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway,

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as professed waitress; would do chamberwork and washing; no objections to the country; is willing and obliging; best City reference. No. 270 9th-st., near 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTed by a capable young woman, a situation as first class waitress and laundress; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place; between 11th and 12th sts.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any male members have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—German, Scotch, English, Irish, &c, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

IN A CORSET STORE, OR AS SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation in a corset store, by a person of ten years' experience, or as seamstress in a private family. Inquire at No. 349 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS BODY SERVANT.—WANTED, BY THE advertiser a situation as body servant to an officer going to Washington; has been in the United States service; can do anything that the gentleman may want done by any one employed in that capacity; is a good cook, if required; none but a first class officer. Address T. A., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as book-keeper or clerk; has had several years experience as clerk in a grocery store, has a good knowledge of book-keeping, single or double entry, writes and smart at figures; best of reference and security given. Address J. M., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A GOOD ACCOUNTANT, WHO speaks French and English, desires employment in a mercantile house; compensation a secondary object to that of employment, with a view to engaging in business. References. Address L. D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe; has served four years in his last place, in this City; any gentleman wanting a first-class man will not be disappointed. Address H. N. K., No 326 4th st, near Broadway, at Mr. Trainer's harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, in a private family; who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate. Highest recommendations given. Is obliging. Call or address P. BRADY, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a thorough groom and careful driver; understands plain gardening thoroughly; is well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable man as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; also understands vegetable gardening; is a first-class driver; able and willing to work; can give the best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Fulton-st., *Sun* Building, 2d floor, in the cork factory, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a married man, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the duties required as a servant in both situations, perfectly. Can be seen from 10 till 1 o'clock, at Nos. 29 and 31 Barclay st, New-York; also, from 2 till 6 o'clock, at Mr. Wm. Jigney's, Love-lane, College place, Brooklyn. No objection to go in the country, if required; can give best of references.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employer in this City, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address Box J. F., No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man, an English Protestant; is a good driver; no objections to the country, and could take charge of a small garden; can give the best of City reference; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; he is a careful and good driver; he has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at P. Trainor's, No. 326 Mercer-st., corner of 4th

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man, who can produce the very best recommendations from his last place, where he lived for a term of years; would assist in the garden or keep a small place in order if required. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office,

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent groom and careful driver, and is highly recommended as such from last employer. The country preferred. Address M. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man, as coachman and groom; he understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Address B. H. W., Box 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a single man; the best of reference. Address J. R., Box No 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, to work on a farm; has some knowledge of the business, but wishes to perfect himself in it; will work for the season at low wages. Call at No. 31 Allen-st, first floor. front room, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER, MARRIED, with a small family, is desirous of a situation; is a thorough practical man in all the departments as a first-rate gardener and florist. Reference—A. Smith, seedsman, Liberty st; Wm. B. Way, and other gentlemen. Call or address T. L., No. 16 East 31st-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, of good experience in green-house graperies, and good vegetable gardener understanding the laying out of pleasure-grounds, flower gardens, approaches and serpentine walks. Any party in want of such a person may address G. F., GARDENER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, or to Brooklyn Post-office.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man, lately returned from Europe after valeting a gentleman, (invalid,) wishes to procure something similar, or would engage as inside servant, fully competent in all the duties appertaining thereto; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 39 East 23d-st., till engaged. Would like to go to Newport.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet by a young man; can give good reference. Address A. C. Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young and steady man; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; can take full charge of a room; no objection to the country; is a good driver. Address J. M., for two days, at the drug-store under the 5th-av. Hotel, or drug-store corner 28th st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a middle aged man; can take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has lived in some of the first families in the City and country. Can be highly recommended; no incumbrance. Call at or address No. 53 University-place, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young Englishman, who has lived in the best of families in the City, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two or three days. Address C. C. 167 East 22d-st., on 2d floor.

MAN AND WIFE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young married couple, the man to act as gardener, coachman and groom; he also understands the management of a farm; the wife is a good, plain cook; also, washer and ironer; any person wanting the like, will find them to be honest and industrious. Address J. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days. Respectable reference given.

TO PRINTERS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, an American, at the printing business, either case or press-work, under instructions; would be content with small wages at first, as long as he got a good and steady situation. Address a note, stating where an interview can be had, to JOSEPH S. DALEY, No. 170 North 1st st., between 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, L. I.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

MOSS.—FIVE HUNDRED BALES LOUISIANA Moss in large and small bales, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NO. 170 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AV.
BARGAINS FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.
100 dozen Linen Damask Napkins, 75 cents per dozen.
100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1 50.
Linen Damasks and Table Cloths.
Marseilles Quilts and Blankets.
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, &c.
CANTON MATTINGS.
100 pieces 4-4 red check, extra heavy, 1s. 6d. per yard.
50 pieces 5-4 red check, extra heavy, 22c. per yard.
50 pieces 6-4 red check, extra heavy, 27c. per yard.
50 pieces 4-4 white, extra heavy, 21c. per yard.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
STRAW AND NEAPOLITAN
BONNETS, BOULEVARD AND OTHER
HATS,
Of the newest styles,
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS.
Being determined to convert our Goods
INTO CASH,
we have made a further reduction in prices.
REFER TO YOUR
previous bills, and you will find that the ensuing list is at
HALF PRICE.

White French China Covered Dishes, each	$0 66
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	0 65
White French China Soup Tureens, each	1 75
White French China Dinner Plates the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 26
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	0 90
White French China Covered Custard Cups, the dozen	1 16
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	2 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	29 00
Gold band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Colored and Gold French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50

ALSO,
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner sets at
POSITIVELY LESS
than one half the cost of importation.

Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 167 pieces	$46
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 175 pieces	45
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 180 pieces	50
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 191 pieces	60
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 200 pieces	75

LIKEWISE

Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 65
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, quarts	1 50
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, pints	1 25
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 81
Silver plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver plated Ice Pitchers	6 00
Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces	15 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

BESIDES
a complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
The public may rest assured that every article herein enumerated will be
ON SALE,
and that the prices are on the average,
NOT ONE CENT
above half the customary rates. Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our
FRONT WINDOWS,
with the prices attached in
PLAIN FIGURES.
Orders from the Country must inclose the
CASH.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!
W. K. PEYTON
Will open his new store,
No 274 BOWERY,
ON SATURDAY MORNING,
With a magnificent display of
RICH SILK AND LACE MANTLES, CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
And also, a large and
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, THIS DAY,
700 Fancy Barege Shawls at 75 cents, worth $3.
Also
400 Fancy Challie Shawls, at $2, worth $6.
Canal, corner Mercer-st

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirts at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, from 75 cents. Nice-fitting corsets, $1; embroidered hook fronts, $1 50; skirt supporter and corset combined, only 25 cents; shoulder braces, from 18 cents. Corsets and skirts made to order. N. B. Alexandre's gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS—SELLING OFF Fine assortment—made with care by Hand, at No 1143 Broadway, near 26th-st. The Ladies Ready Made Linen Store.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—DRY GOODS IN EXCHANGE FOR 2,000 acres of land in Iowa. Title indisputable. Address DANIEL McCAULEY, No. 297 3d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN BY a servant girl, some two months since, a red coral NECKLACE, gold mounted, with links about three-quarters of an inch long, one of which had been mended by a gold band; attached to the necklace was a coral cross, gold mounted. Any information of the above will be suitably rewarded, on application to Mr. or Mrs. THOMAS, No. 55 Jane-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn and indorsed by R. J. Lawlor & Co., No. 507, dated Sept. 23, 1860, at eight months, for $2,653, payable at the Park Bank, due May 26. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.
WM. K. LOTHROP. No. 54 Wall-st.

$8 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON Wednesday morning. a small brown and tan colored English terrier dog, answering to the name of "Tiney." The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by returning him to No. 11 East 33d-st., near 5th-av.

LOST—A NOTE OF WALKINGTON & CO., PAYable at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, May 21, for $1 674 24. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at BAILEY & SOUTHARD'S, No. 27 Park-place.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A GIRL wanted to cook, wash and iron; must have good reference. Call at No. 828 Greenwich-st., second door from Horatio st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A MAN TO WORK ON a small farm, a few miles from the City. Apply this day at the shoe store No. 108 Chatham-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—O. G. BECKWITH & CO., No. 310 Pearl-st., sole agents for the State of New-York for the sale of A. Richard & Co.'s Combined Glue and Cement. Agents wanted, to whom great inducements will be offered. Send stamp for return postage.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM ENGINE PATTERN maker. Address ENGINE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island, No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers. No. 426 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS AHRICH, No. 722 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN a modern stone-front house, where a few select boarders only are taken, will let, with board, a handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with hall room adjoining; also, a fine front basement, suitable for a physician's office. The house is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill. No. 8 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A FINE LARGE BACK parlor; also a third-story front room, containing every convenience of a modern house, in one of the most desirable localities in the City. Apply at No. 20 West 28th st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—LARGE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, on the second and third floors, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Also, rooms on the fourth floor, at No. 228 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, will be let at No. 118 East 14th-st.; house first-class and board excellent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PLEASant front room, furnished adjoining the bath-room, in a small private family; English basement, brown front house. Apply No. 210 2d-av., near 13th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET with good board, at No. 36 Beach st., opposite St John's Park. Gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and lady, can be pleasantly accommodated with board, in a quiet family, by application at No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family at Yonkers, within 15 minutes' walk of the dépôt. Address A., Box No. 6, Yonkers P. O.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER. NO. 58 East 16th st, has to let, suites of rooms on the second and third floors; she has, also, accommodations for transient boarders.

BOARDING—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms for gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, at No. 122 Washington-st., Jersey City. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and lady can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No 71 West 14th-st, first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 157 BLEEKER-ST., ENGLISH basement house, opposite Depau-row. A large and small room to let, with board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room on 2d floor, with pantry and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE very pleasant, large, furnished room in second story, and one hall bedroom, either in connection or separate, with good board, can be engaged by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Montague Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms at No. 34 Willow st., side entrance on Cranberry-st.; one block from Columbia st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry; Bath, &c. in the house.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOcation very pleasant; a large, handsomely furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Family private. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring good board, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of home, can be accommodated in a small private family by applying at No. 79 Sussex-st., near the ferry.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN A STRICTLY private family, a parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, or would be let unfurnished, with board to single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; replete with all modern improvements; one block from cars, ten minutes walk from ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A FULL suite of rooms, two large and one small, handsomely furnished, in a first-class brown-stone house, that has all the modern improvements Will be let together or separately. Unexceptionable board will be given. Call at No. 25 West 19th st., a few doors west of the 5th av.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF DOMESTIC habits and who respect the Sabbath, can be accommodated with a furnished room, with or without partial board, in a private family. The location is rural and near 9th and 11th av. cars. Apply at No. 1 Stryker's Cottages. 52d st, near 11th-av.

AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION FOR THE Summer months, to parties obliged to remain in the City, may be found at No. 22 West 29th-st.; an entire parlor floor, two suites of rooms, and single rooms. Those desiring the comforts as well as elegancies of a home may be most perfectly accommodated.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a large furnished front room, with piano, closets, hot and cold water; also, a few others, with or without board; house first-class. A few day boarders taken; price moderate. Apply at No 410 4th-st., (No. 3 Albion place,) between Broadway and 2d-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

TO LET—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room elegantly furnished; also, a few rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, to let, with board, at house No. 32 East 14th-st, between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply at house.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and good pantry, with board. Dinner at half-past one. Eastern people preferred; references exchanged. Apply at No 175 East 17th-st

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CONSISTING OF two persons, would let a few handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, in suites or separately, convenient to cars and stage routes. Apply at No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.—AN ENGLISH family, at No. 615 2d-av, near 37th-st., will let, furnished or unfurnished, large and small rooms, with Croton baths, &c., with full board, from $8 50 to $10 for two persons, including gas.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM in 9th-st., with all modern improvements, to one or two gentlemen. Terms low. Address Box No. 1,5[illegible] Post-office.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—to let, in a first-class house, elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, or with a private table

SUITES OF ROOMS—FOR FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen, on first and second floors to let, with first class board, at No. 77 East 15th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, PLEASant rooms with closets, gas, water, &c., in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel; references given and required.

BOARD NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. No. 107 Waverley-place; the house is most desirably situated, and possesses all the conveniences. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M. House in fine order.

TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS, CONNECTING, with or without board, to two or three single gentlemen, in a small private English family; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,741 P. O.

72 SECOND-AVENUE—A PLEASANT LOCATION, cool and airy; rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—ROOMS IN suite and single for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

NOW OPEN—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is high, extremely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. No mosquitoes. We intend to make this one of the most orderly, quiet and satisfactory Summer retreats. We refer to Drew & French, No. 6 Erie Buildings New-York; also William Torrey, R. & D. B. R. R.—office corner of Fulton and Church sts. C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF HOURS per Hudson River Railroad, stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front. W. JONES.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above summer resort is now open for the reception of permanent boarders, or transient visitors. The house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful grounds, good stabling, &c. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st 8:30 11:30, 12, 3:30, 5:10. CHAS. STRINGER.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st. JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC &c., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-street. Two or three suites of large airy rooms can now be engaged in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the Hudson; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good stabling; plenty of fruit vegetables and milk. Families and single gentlemen desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence, near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, ABOUT ONE mile from Williamsbridge and Kingsbridge, on the Harlem Railroad, pleasant rooms, with good board, at reasonable prices, in a nice farm-house, delightfully shaded. To gentlemen requiring a select home, combined with the advantages of keeping a horse and carriage, if required, and enjoying the privilege of good bathing, shooting and fishing, this would prove a very desirable opportunity. For further particulars address WILLIAM BOYCE, Williamsbridge, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate one or two families with board. The house is well furnished, and the farm, 35 acres, produces fruit, vegetables, &c., in abundance. The distance is 14 miles from the City, and 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad; good stable and carriage house; terms moderate. Address J. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters, desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms, $4 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate one or two families, or three or four adults, with board; house has large rooms and is pleasantly situated on a farm of thirty acres; distance 17 miles from the City by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, or steamboat; terms moderate. Address Box No. 2 277, Post Office, or apply to A. C. ARMSTRONG, at Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, at Tremont, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes from the City, 5 minutes' walk from the dépôt. Stages also pass the house to meet the Harlem boat and 3d-av. cars. Stabling for horses. Apply at second house above 12th st., Fordham-av., or at the clothing-store No 259 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour and a half of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW rooms can now be secured, with board, at the Chestnut Grove House on Simonson-av., Vanderbilt Landing, on favorable terms. Splendid scenery, eight acres of ground, and only about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated for the Summer in a high and healthy location in Westchester County, within one hour's sail or ride of the City. Terms, $8. Children and servants half-price. Address W. H., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE CHILdren would be taken to board by a widow lady, who would give them all the care and attention of a mother or two or three adults. Call or address Mrs. OWEN, Irvington, New-Jersey. Tuition for children if required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with good plain board, where there are no other boarders, at reasonable rates, during the Summer, at Hastings, only twenty miles from the City Hall, and one mile from the dépôt. Address C. F., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A few families can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house is delightfully situated on York av., commanding a pleasant view of the Bay and only four minutes' walk from the landing. Apply on the premises. T. T. DUNN.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN about 30 or 40 miles of the City, near the Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad, for two adults and three children; no servants; good rooms and good plain board required. Name, location, terms, &c., to Box No. 135 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at a farm-house, near Bedford Station, 40 miles from New-York For particulars, inquire of G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st., in the lumber-yard.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW SELECT boarders can be accommodated at this delightful place by a family, with fine rooms, good table, fruit, &c. Drives, walks and scenery are unsurpassed. For particulars address W. R., Box No. 3[illegible]0, P. O. immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY LIVING 8 miles from the City, accessible by steamboat several times a day, would like one or two families to board for the Summer. Call at No. 76 Vesey-st., between the hours of 12 and 1.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A young man and wife, with infant child and nurse, in a quiet place, convenient to the City. Terms moderate. Address M., Box No. 2,354 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL family, on the Hudson River, within sight of the Catskill Mountains. Address COUNTRY BOARD, No. 786 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR ASTORIA, ON THE banks of the river. Three or four persons can be handsomely accommodated; retired and plenty of shade. Address ASTORIA, Box No 260 *Times* Office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

AMMUNITION.
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,
Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES,
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.
Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 100,000 round of cartridges per day.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

FLAGS.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.
Just received,
ENGLISH BUNTINGS, in 18 and 9 inch,
White, red and blue.
For sale by A. W. KELLEY & BROTHER,
No. 123 Chambers-st.

BUNTING FLAGS.
ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York, Ornamental Painters on Silk, &c.
BUNTING BY THE YARD OR PIECE.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG SOUTHERNER OF WEALTH, and of Union sentiments, recently called North to settle an estate, wishes to correspond with some fair damsel, with a view to union. Address, in sincerity, GEORGE F. PEYTON, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TO THOSE RESiding in or going to England, the English patent right of a very valuable and salable article, in which a splendid chance is offered to those wishing to negotiate.
BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS JR., Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, &c., &c.,
On FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock.
At the Salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st.,

Being the entire furniture of a large four-story brown-stone-front house, removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood parlor suites in hair-cloth and brocatel, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, sofas, lounges, secretaries, oak-extension dining-table and chairs, fine dinner service, and other crockery, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and other bedding. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils with which the sale will commence. Terms cash. By order of
GEORGE J. DAVIS, Mortagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 24,

At 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:

A very large and general assortment of handsome furniture in excellent order, splendid rosewood piano, stool and cover; rosewood parlor suites in green and gold, library suite in green reps, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture, with marble tops; hair and other mattresses, mantel clocks, hat-stands, rosewood extension table, pier glasses, lounges, rocking-horse, silver-plated ware papier mache goods, Singer's and Lester's sewing-machines, &c., &c.
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
About forty handsome oil-paintings and fine engravings.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found
EXTERIOR, by DEBRACKELEAR.
TWO FINE PICTURES, by VAN SEVERDONCK,
LARGE MARINE, by SCHAEP,
AMAZON, by BLANCHARD,
STABLE SCENE, by CEWORST,
INTERIOR, by P. Z.
COAST SCENE, by CARRABAEN.
TOILET OF VENUS, by BOUCHER.
Also, several fine specimens by Smets, Schermers, Tarneur, and many others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—By E & F.H SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, first class second hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; rosewood etageres, centre tables, curtains, mirrors and cornices; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; sofas, lounges, rockers and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china and glassware, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.
ALSO,
Several oak, mahogany and walnut office desks, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., unreserved sale of the large and valuable stock of superior old wines, brandies, cigars, etc., of an importing and jobbing house, established 1840, for the past fifteen years extensively engaged in a first-class Southern trade. The quality of the goods are undoubted, embracing the most reliable brands only, and were selected with regard to purity rather than price. We shall offer sherries, ports, Maderias, brandies, rums, gins, whiskys, &c. Also, baskets champagne and cases clarets, in quantities to suit, by the demijohn or casks. The sale will include a select invoice of 500 dozen, in original cases of one dozen each, bearing the brand and private label of one of the oldest wine houses in London, of the same standard grades as supplied to all the leading houses of Canada and the Provinces for the past three years.

Cigars, consist of an extra fine assortment of Havana Conchas, Operas, Regalia Britanica, Zarzuelas, Brevas, Prensados Londres, Londres Regalias, Londres Fenas, Londres Chicas, Brevas, Concha Prensados, Regalias, Medianos, of the following celebrated brands, viz: Cabanas, Figaro, Pureza de Mato Espanola, Memoria, Antiquidad, Noriega, Winfield Scott.

Also, about 5,400 imported cigarettes, wraped with Havana leaf and of excellent flavor.

Also, 2,150 pounds fine Virginia smoking tobacco, in pound jars, 4½ pounds groce Oriental smoked, 4½ dozen Meerschaum bowls, (warranted) slighdy flawed, 3½ groce assorted briar pipes. 6½ gro. genuine wexel cherry steams, assorted. Also, 21,300 Plantation cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 171 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash stands, hair mattresses, window shades, toilet crockery, mahogany tete-a-tete, rosewood chairs covered in green reps, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Gilbert; rosewood suite covered in crimson brocatelle, and lace window curtains, rosewood marble top etageres, oak extension dining tables, oak cane seat dining room chairs rosewood quartette, oil cloth, stair rods, silver-plated tea urn, caster, gilt frame oil-paintings, engravings, &c.
Also, a large assortment of crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood centre-tables and washstands, gilt-frame pier mirrors, mahogany rockers and chairs, covered in hair-cloth, gilt cornices, lace curtains, oak hall-stands, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak hall chairs, reception do, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut cane seat chairs, office desk, writing tables. Also, a fine double-barrel English fowling piece, (gun) by Moore, of London; also shot belt, powder flask &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of new and second hand household furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, spring and hair mattresses, palliasses, bedsteads, pillows, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., elegant parlor furniture in velvet, brocatel, hair cloth, &c., rich dining-room and chamber furniture, extension table, buffets, mirrors, easy chairs, window curtains, centre tables, china, glass, kitchen crockery, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau st., a fine chesnut saddle-horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old; well broken; walks, trots or canters; goes well in harness; the property of a gentleman who has no further use for him. Also, a set of silver-plated single harness, in good condition, with fly-nets, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—By GEO. COOK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one superb six-seat rockaway one fine four-seat rockaway, top-wagon, road-wagon, trotting-wagon, double and single harness; to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STRAW GOODS AND RIBBON HOUSE for sale or exchange for real estate in this City or vicinity or for an unincumbered farm. The business of this house has been established for the last ten years, on one of the most leading thoroughfares of this City, and almost wholly for cash. The entire stock, consisting of between five and seven thousand dollars' worth of well assorted, desirable goods, together with the fixtures and lease, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, as the owner is out of health. This is a chance seldom if ever to be met with. Inquire of Mr. C. ALLISON, No. 205 Mulberry-st., at the House of Detention.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome first class brown stone dwelling-house, with garden, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable, and 5½ lots of ground on Union-st. between Clinton and Henry sts. Will be exchanged for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York. Apply to R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 PIKE-st., located between East Broadway and Division-st. This property has the privilege of an alleyway 8 feet wide, leading into East Broadway, which renders it valuable for improvement. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAYES, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., near 4th av., No. 88; finished complete; will be sold low; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RIDING ECONOMICAL.—THE OWNER OF A well trained, easy-paced lady's saddle horse, wishes to divide his services and expenses with some one in or near Brooklyn, or to obtain partial use of an extra horse, by mutual loan. Address SUN OFFICE, New-York.

PONY WANTED—FOR A LITTLE GIRL, NINE years old; must be small thoroughly gentle and kind every way, and sound; must also be handsome; Shetland *not* wanted; Spanish preferred. Address, stating price, which must be low for cash, H. F., Box No. 1,647, New-York Post office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AN ELEgant caléche or enclosed barouche, so arranged as to make an elegant Winter or Summer carriage; has been used but a few times, also a new set double harness. Apply to CHAS. E MILLS, No. 31 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

BLACK-HAWK MARES FOR SALE, 15½ hands high, free travelers, long tails, handsome, and warranted sound and kind in every respect. For particulars apply of R. R. STOREY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT rockaway or Germantown carriage. Address, stating lowest cash price, Box No. 1,617 Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt

FARMS.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED FARM, WITHin one hour's ride of the City; must be well supplied with fruit, in a healthy locality, &c.; in exchange for desirable property in Brooklyn. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $595,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD, BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.
A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 26 William-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.
By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

MAY 16, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for Directors of the Consolidated Franklin Company of New Jersey, will be held at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, instant. The polls will be opened at 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. HATCH, Secretary.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class security, by a good business man, where employment and good salary can be had. Address, stating all particulars, BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 730 Post-office, New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st, on and after June 1st.
WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857	33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858	50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859	50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860	45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEO. H. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $531 from the 23d day of April, 1861; on $50, from the 25th day of April, 1861; on $116, from the 26th day of April, 1861 on $545 from the 27th day of April, 1861; on $800, from the 29th day of April, 1861; on $160, from the 30th day of April, 1861; on $56 25, from the 1st day of May, 1861; on $47, from the 2d day of May, 1861; and on $465 25, from the 4th day of May, 1861; besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, May 14, 1861.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Dated New-York, May 16, 1861.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Atty's.
To the defendant, Richard Reed.
my17-law6wF*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, brenchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREvented, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of Triesemar No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. Barrow may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.
Observe, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, ☞ and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. F. L. BECKWITH, NO. 49 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—A new medical invention which is a sure guarantee, will be forwarded by mail with explanatory pamphlet, upon receipt of $1. Address by letter Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D, P. O.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.25 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:56 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way-billing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 SOUTH-ST., New-York, May 22, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th day of June, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. For information as to the location of said obstruction and terms of contract, apply at this Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal st., one door from Mott-st.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $35 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HEDGES & SIMONSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD L. SIMONSON is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
ERASTUS HEDGES,
RICHARD L. SIMONSON.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations)	75

For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PARANA,
W. PROWSE, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool	$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.
RETURN TICKETS
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PARANA, leaving Boston June 11.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO.......SATURDAY, May 25.
ETNA.......SATURDAY, June 1.
EDINBURGH.......SATURDAY, June 8
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN FOR LIVERPOOL.—Passengers must be on board on FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., as the steamer will sail at 5½ o'clock A. M. of Saturday, the 25th inst. A tug boat will be in attendance from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M. on Friday, at the foot of Jay st., to convey passengers and their luggage on board. The tug will also make one trip at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 23..3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 23..7 A. M.
Friday, May 24.....3½ P. M.	Friday, May 24.....7 A. M.
Saturday, May 25..3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 25..7 A. M.
Sunday, May 26.....8 A. M.	Saturday, May 25..6½ P. M.
Sunday, May 26.....6½ P. M.	Sunday, May 26.....3 P. M.
Tuesday, May 28....8 A. M.	Monday, May 27.....7 A. M.
Wed'sday, May 29..8 A. M.	Tuesday, May 28..11½ A. M.
Thursday, May 30..9 A. M.	Wed'sday, May 29..12 M.
Friday, May 31.....9½ A. M.	Thursday, May 30..12½ P. M.
Saturday, June 1..2½ P. M.	Friday, May 31.....1½ P. M.
Sunday, June 2.....9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2.....3½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. B. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, City Island, New Rochelle and Glen Cove. Large and commodious steamboat MAYFLOWER will leave James st. every SUNDAY, at 8 A. M., Delancy at 8¼, 11th st, at 9, 26th-st. at 9.10 A. M. Returning in the afternoon.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Trotting. *Lady Suffolk* and *Morphine*, match $500, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, FRIDAY, May 24, 3½ o'clock, good day and track. S. Crooks names.......*Lady Suffolk*.
Tallman names.......*Morphine*.
Steamer *Mattano* will leave Fulton Market Slip, 1 P. M., connecting at Hunter's Point with the cars for the course; 34th st Ferry connects with cars; 2d and 3d avenue cars connect with the ferry.
JOSEPH GROCHERON, Manager.
N. B.—May 29—*Widow McChree*, *Putman* and *Sag Frank Temple* trot mile heats, best three in five. June 26—*Native American* and *Nutwood*. June 4—sweepstake for 3-year olds, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness. Match for $2,000, two mile heats, good day and track. Week following, same horses, three mile heats, for $3,000.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—REGULAR monthly meeting on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ P. M., at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. ADOLPH WERNER, Esq., of the New-York Free Academy, will read a paper on *English Composition*. Teachers and friends of education generally, are invited to be present. By order,
SAMUEL M. PERKINS, President.
J. H. FANNING, Chairman of Executive Committee.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., to take leave of Rev. E. Doty and Rev. Leonard W. Kip, Jr., of the China Mission, and Rev. James H. Ballagh, of the Japan Mission.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large double stone house with beautiful grounds and river front, with fine dock, situated in the village of Belleville, on the Passaic River. Communication with New-York six times a day *via* steamboat or stage and New Jersey railroad in one hour. For further information inquire of GEO. H. WARD, Esq., No. 61 Cedar-st., up stairs. In case it is not sold, any person desiring to rent may choose between the above and another handsome country residence, situated upon the opposite side of the Passaic.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¼ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale or to let, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, in the mansion, which is handsomely furnished; ice-house filled; garden planted; one span of horses; two pleasure wagons; one cow, good milker; fine lot of poultry, &c., 45 minutes' from New York by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS ST. GARRETTSON; Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR TO LET.—A very desirable house, with about one acre of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. House contains all the modern improvements. Forty-five minutes from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA, known as the Dr. Morris' place; 45 minutes from the City; house equally comfortable for Summer and Winter; lately put in complete order. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH LARGE garden, near dépôt, 50 minutes from New-York. Rent $125. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN 44TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.; advertised by the tenant, who is compelled to give it up; it was put in thorough repair last year; parlors handsomely painted; new ranges put in, &c.; it will be rented very low, and a portion of the carpets sold, if desired. Address M., Box No. 3,359 Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES from Wall-st. or South Ferry, a small brick house, in a good neighborhood; house just painted and papered, with gas fixtures and water in. Would be rented to a good party for $300 to May 1, 1862. Address Box No. 373 New-York Post-office.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR MYRTLE-av. cars, a handsome house, with about one acre of ground. Also, a nice house with two lots; location pleasant and healthy. These are desirable places, at a moderate rent. Inquire of E. S YOUNG, 45 Nassau st.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, IN AN unexceptionable neighborhood, near Stuyvesant Park, second floor and kitchen, with every convenience of bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to a small, respectable family. No. 190 East 15th st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 207 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 108 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 83 Nassau st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park row, 76x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $225—A two story and basement brick house; good neighborhood about twenty minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, and one block from the cars. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 White-st., New-York.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, 25x30 feet, suitable for a club or lodgings. For further particulars, apply at 95 Bowery, cor. Hester st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, A very handsome country-seat on Staten Island. It is beautifully situated on the hill, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing. The view is unrivaled, and the place perfectly healthy. There is a fine garden and grounds in complete order; an ice-house filled, a horse and carriage, cow, fowls &c., &c., and everything ready for immediate occupation. Also, if desired, a household of excellent servants. The place is let in consequence of the family going unexpectedly to Europe. Apply on the premises, the first place after passing the toll-gate on Vanderbilt av., or at 10 West 37th-st., before 11 A. M.

TO LET.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seats, with 10 to 16 acres of ground in lawn and garden, filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees; for beauty of surface and scenery unsurpassed, having a bold front of a mile on the Sound. House contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, billiard-room, bowling saloon, &c. Distant from New-York one hour by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, fit for the reception of a respectable family; none other need apply. Rent very moderate. Or will be let unfurnished, and furniture for sale; has nice garden, lot being deep; range, heater, gas and handsome chandeliers; eight minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries. No. 176 Adams-st., between Concord and Tillary.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1—A NICELY-furnished cottage on Staten Island. It is situated in Richmond st., between the first and second landing, next to the Episcopal Church, at the foot of Ward's Hill, about eight minutes' walk from either landing. For particulars inquire at Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 763 Broadway, or Mr. BAYARD, No. 7 New st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A LARGE furnished house, with parlors, dining-room, and twelve bedrooms, suitable for a first-class boarding house. The gardens, which are planted, will supply the house with a great variety of fruit and vegetables. Rent moderate. Address, by letter, with real name, Box No. 2,252 Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A VERY respectable neighborhood, three-story and basement, in good order, with all modern improvements; part of the rent will, if agreeable, be taken out in board. Apply on the premises, No. 61 East 26th st., near 4th-av., between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A MODERN three-story house, well-furnished, and desirably-located, near Washington-square, will be let to a good tenant at $125 per month. Apply to J. C. ANGELL, No. 29 William st. up stairs, or address ANDERSON, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE COUNtry residence at Glen Cove, L. I., pleasantly situated, plenty of fruit, good garden, fine shade trees, near steamboat landing. Terms moderate. Apply to J. M BENEDICT, Room No. 4, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS, A full-sized 4-story first class dwelling-house, in 10th-st., near Broadway, completely furnished; rent for 6 months, $1,000; for 12 months, $2,200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 25th-ST., near Trinity Chapel. House first-class, 25 by 60, four story, newly, completely and elegantly furnished one year ago. Address, with real name, R, box No. 2,598 Post-office.

TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-FURnished house, in the most desirable section of South Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Address Post-office Box No. 3,693, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening:
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, HERR DRIESBACH THE LION TAMER, WITH OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, BLACK SEA-LION, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, 850 000 Curiosities, &c.
The New and Splendid National Drama,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
And the CROSS OF GOLD or THERESA'S VOW.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in setting aside
THIS EVENING, MAY 24, for the
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
On which occasion will be presented three comic pieces
SLASHER AND CRASHER,
SOMEBODY ELSE,
And MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Mrs. J. Wood will appear as Minnie and Mrs. Peter White. Mr. Jefferson as Slasher, Harry Morrity, Mr Peter White. Other characters by Mrs. George Stoddart, Marlowe, (late Miss Nickesson) Messrs. J. H Stoddart, Davidge, Marlowe, and being the LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the engagement of MRS. J. WOOD and MR. J. JEFFERSON.
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY—Sequel to "Our American Cousin," with Mr. Sothern as Dundreary and Sam.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB
SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, May 27.
Two brilliant entertainments EACH DAY. AFTERNOON at 3, EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. Open half an hour previous.
EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 12.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter,
Miss MINIA GEARY, Soprano,
Mr. W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. W. DE VRERE, Tenor, will assist at each entertainment.
ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment	25c.	Evening	15c.
Children under ten	13c.	Children under ten	13c.
Reserved seats			25c.

Schools admitted on liberal terms.
The General rides in his miniature carriage from his hotel to Hope Chapel previous to each entertainment.
ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
AT IRVING HALL,
ONE WEEK MORE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in a variety of acts.
Master LEON will sing in "Norma."
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 3.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway,
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

GRAND PATRIOTIC MUSICAL FESTIVAL, by Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, in aid of the Volunteer Fund at the Academy of Music, SATURDAY EVENING, May 25, 1861.
Thousands of our citizens would be glad to contribute a small quota toward maintaining the integrity of the Union who do not know how that small quota may be made available. This concert is given entirely for the benefit of the VOLUNTEER FUND, and affords every person an opportunity of contributing as the price of Tickets has been fixed at the low figure of 50 CENTS. Nearly all the best Artists in the city have volunteered their services for the occasion, among whom are the following:
Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY,
Miss M. S BRAINERD,
Miss EMMA ROWCROFT,
Madame STOEPEL,
Miss LIZZIE PARKER,
Signor MUZIO,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Mr. AYNSLIE COOK,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. G. W. WOOSTER,
Mr. J. B. MILLS,
Mr. F. J. EBEN,
Mr. W. DOHLER,
Mr. H. C. TIMM,
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES,
and others.
Grand Orchestra and
Chorus of Harmonic Society.
Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the House. May be secured at the principal Music Stores, and at the Office of the Academy of Music, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JOHN A. DIX,
Chairman Committee.
EDWARD WALKER, Secretary.

REHEARSAL NOTICE FOR PATRIOTIC CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Full Orchestra rehearsal this, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. By order.
EDWARD WALKER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
In all styles of cases,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 90 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

AS TENOR.—A TENOR, HAVING A STRONG, full voice, wishes to make an engagement to sing in a quartette choir; reads readily; has had long experience in church music, and is perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Address TENOR, W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $175—MAGnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with modern improvements; double round corners; cost $450; splendid tone and touch; music-stool included. Apply at the residence, No. 28 3d-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for $125, in good order. A Leipsic grand piano for $150. Pianos to rent at $1, $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 per month. Good second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $50 to $250. T. S. BERRY, 458 Broadway, corner Grand st.

MELODEON WANTED.—MUST BE FIVE OCtaves, nearly new, in complete order, and low price. Address MELODEON, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 487 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals.
J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. S. D. G. Prime, Editor N. Y. *Observer*, and A. O. Van Lennep, No. 117 Pearl st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Parents gratuitously supplied with information of good schools; employers with introductions to competent candidates. Wanted, a governess, on the Hudson, to teach English, French and music.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 29th st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In a long-established and first-class New-England Boarding-school, to teach drawing and painting. Any person of high qualifications, and desirous of such a situation, will learn particulars by calling (with specimens,) on PRINCIPAL, at the Astor House, at 10 A. M., May 28, or sending testimonials by or before that day to the same address.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, desires an engagement as governess or housekeeper. Good references given. Address M. J., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

YACHT UNDINE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE of W. B. TRAVERS, No. 50 Exchange place, or L. W. JEROME, No. 22 William-st.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

The Fifth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments are also ordered to Arlington Heights. They left their quarters at 12½ o'clock, with only their knapsacks and provisions.

When the order was given to the soldiers this afternoon to cook three days' rations and prepare to march by daylight, such deafening applause was never yet heard by any one. The air was fairly rent with cheers.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARCH REBELS.

Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, late in command of the Federal forces in Utah, has been ordered by JEFF. DAVIS to take command at Harper's Ferry, and Gen. BEAUREGARD at Norfolk. JEFF. DAVIS will remove to Richmond on the 1st of June.

Gen. CADWALADER has been superseded by Major-Gen. COOPER, promoted, in the command of the Maryland Volunteers. He has been ordered to report to Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has arrived and taken command at Fortress Munroe. He will immediately form a grand encampment of the regiments now arriving, preparatory to his taking possession of Norfolk and the Navy-yard. Fifteen hundred cannon were left in the Navy-yard at the time of its destruction. His orders are to seize everything, and confiscate all articles which he may deem necessary to his command also to press everything into service, and make terms if possible—if not, to seize without.

Capt. MORRIS S. MILLER has been promoted to the rank of Major—a promotion which will reflect honor on the service.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

The New-Jersey troops have, with the exception of the First Regiment, gone into camp opposite the camp of the Seventh. The First New-Jersey Regiment will occupy the tents and the camping ground of the New-York Seventh, when they leave to-night. This brigade is the only one that have their tents floored. They are, as a body, the best drilled soldiers in Washington. Gen. RUNYON, the Brigadier-General, has devoted his time and attention to their drill, and he has now succeeded in making them satisfied and perfectly at home in their quarters.

The Secretary of War has prohibited the giving of passes, as it got be quite a nuisance—every one was either a bearer of dispatches or attached to some General's Staff, and there were no private citizens traveling as long as the Government had possession of the railroad.

ARRIVAL OF OHIO TROOPS.

Two Ohio Regiments, the First and Second, Cols. MCCOOK and WILSON, arrived to-night. They have been since the 16th of April on the way to this city from Cincinnati. They came by way of Baltimore, and are quartered to-night at different places about town. They will go into camp. They bring an excellent band, and number twenty two hundred men.

THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS.

The Navy Department has employed several Clerks, to-day, examining the dispatches which were seized by the agents of the Government, last week. Every man detected in treasonable telegraphing, will be dealt with promptly, and in a manner not encouraging to spies.

The new list for the Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, is all made out, but they are not yet appointed. They will be this week. The names are not yet made public.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the South, and within ten days has stood within the presence of the rebel-in-chief, JEFF DAVIS, has given the Government much important information.

The Cabinet meets to-morrow morning an hour earlier than usual, upon some important matters.

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION FLAG.

One of the odious secession flags displayed from the head-quarters of the "Grays," at Alexandria, and within sight from Washington, was captured to-day by two adventurous Union men—WILLIAM MCSPEDON, of New-York City, and SAMUEL SMITH, of Queens County, N. Y. The party left the city at an early hour this morning, and spent most of the day in Alexandria. They report the city exceedingly quiet—the election progressing peaceably, and but few troops to be seen. Up to 3 o'clock but thirty-six votes had been cast against the Secession Ordinance. The captured flag, which was exhibited at Camp Cameron and at Willard's this evening, contains eight stars. It is of a large size, and has been given to RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, of the *Post*, who will carry it to New-York, where it will, undoubtedly, attract much attention.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

The presentation of the flags on behalf of the New-York ladies by Gen. THOMAS, was one of the finest scenes witnessed since the opening of the campaign. It took place at 6 o'clock. The Regiment was first reviewed by Gen. THOMAS. Upon the arrival of the President and his family they fired a salute of thirteen guns. The President passed within the lines, accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN and Mrs. GRIMSLEY.

The President, accompanied by Gen. THOMAS and Col. LEFFERTS, passed around the line in review. He then returned to the carriage, which was drawn up in front of the square. The regiment formed in hollow squares. Gen. THOMAS advanced with the banner in his hand, and upon delivering the colors to Col. LEFFERTS, spoke on behalf of the ladies. He said:

SOLDIERS OF THE GALLANT SEVENTH: I stand before you this day as the representative of a very large number of the ladies of New-York, to present to you this beautiful banner, prepared by them. I hold in my hand a book, with lines of dedication, containing the autographs of one hundred and seventeen ladies. Why this honor has fallen on me, when others in higher stations and more competent to fulfil the pleasant duty could readily be chosen, I know not, except that, having for the last four years been stationed in their city, I have thus become known to them, which caused them to regard me almost as a New-Yorker. This crowning act of theirs, however, makes me almost altogether a New-Yorker. It seems quite superfluous to me to speak of the Seventh, for its fame as an excelsior regiment is known far and wide. Yet still there are some incidents which I cannot overlook. That revered Chieftain, the greatest Captain of the age, near whose person it has been my happiness to serve repeatedly, has said, 'The Seventh is a National Regiment. Its organization is complete, its drill perfect, its *personnel* the flower of New-York.' [Applause.] But to show its title to being a National Regiment: When the State of Virginia desired to receive the remains of one of her sons, a departed President, this Regiment came forward and escorted the honored remains to the Capital of that honored State; and when honor was to be done in the dedication of the statue of the Father of his Country, here in this city, bearing his name, and which he founded, the Seventh was the Regiment sent to that duty; and when the Government of our beloved country was in danger of overthrow, its Capital likely to be seized by traitors, the Seventh, on the first note of alarm, sprang to arms, and hastened to the place of danger, to assist in defending everything most sacred to a true loyal American. The effect of this movement no one can estimate so well as those of us present in our capital. Our General-in-Chief, with the approval of our Administration, had hastily assembled such a body of regulars as were within reach, and enrolled several companies of militia, inadequate in numbers, but ready to do their best. At this time we were surrounded by enemies, with traitors in our midst, and worse than all, those of my own profession, and on whom the Government had a right to look for support,—men taken in their youth, educated, fostered and sustained, in this our time of need began to falter on every hand, until we knew not whom to trust. Our war-chief, with rising sublimity with the danger, made preparation for defence. Then came that great upheaving of the North-west, which satisfied us that the Government would be sustained, and every loyal heart throbbed with gratitude to the God of battles, who had provided our deliverance—that Supreme Being, who ruleth in the Heavens and on the earth, and who doeth all things well. Then it was that you came forward with bayonets more in numbers than you ever paraded on any gala day, and when, after great difficulties and delays, you reached the capital, what a thrill of delight ran through our population. In every direction you could hear, 'the Seventh has come.' The anxious week, and especially the dark Sabbath, had passed, and we felt secure. This beautiful emblem, which I now present, is the work of many loved ones of your homes, who have devoted the work of their hands to you, and many prayers for God's protecting favor, have been breathed over its folds; and may that God give you and them, His holy spirit for our dear Redeemer's sake. I am especially charged to tell you that, if your country calls you to action, it is their earnest wish that their flag should be carried in your ranks, for, with those colors in your midst, they will feel almost as if they were defending the sacred cause. This great war-cloud, coming down from the North and from the West, will soon burst, and burst it must over the South, and you may be soon called upon to carry this very banner; and if so, recollect that though you number twelve hundred and fifty, there is a stitch dedicated by fair hands to each one of you, and I charge you most solemnly never to let that stitch be dishonored by a traitorous foe, nor suffer it to be trailed in the dust. I will now read you the lines of dedication, and place the banner in your hands.

The following is the verse dedicated by them:

"The flag of our country! What deeper assurance
Of sympathy, honor and trust could we send?
The crown of our fathers' unflinching endurance;
'Tis the emblem of all you have sworn to defend:
Of Freedom and Union, with honor entwined—
The cause of the nation, of God and mankind!"

Col. LEFFERTS responded in a short and appropriate speech, thanking the ladies for their magnificent gift. The speeches were frequently interrupted by rounds of applause from the assembled thousands. At the close of Col. LEFFERTS' remarks, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and Col. LEFFERTS unfurled the banner, waving it over his head, while the regiment gave nine rousing cheers, from company to company. The colors were then given into the custody of the color-bearer, and he passed into the ranks, the Regiment greeted it with nine more rousing cheers. The band played "Hail Columbia" as the Presidential party retired from the field, and the troops were dismissed.

THE ORDER TO MARCH.

Immediately the several companies were ordered to pack, cook rations for three days' march, and hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning. It was intimated that they were to go some time during the night to an important post. At the mention of Harper's Ferry, the wildest scene of enthusiasm followed. The air was black with the caps of the excited soldiers, which they threw up promiscuously. They rolled about on the grass, tumbled over each other, embraced, and acted like maniacs. "It's the best news I ever heard!" shouted one. "We won't go home if they'll give us some work!" shouted an hundred voices. "We want to help thrash the traitors!" they shouted; and in a twinkling all were at work preparing to execute the order.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the Government of England is decided to be disposed to interfere in behalf of the Confederate States, and it is a prevalent belief in diplomatic circles that more consideration has already been extended to the rebel chiefs than is indicated in the British Parliament or in the British Press.

It is not anticipated that any public action will be taken by the Court of St. James, until after the arrival of our Ambassador, Mr. ADAMS. It would be a marked violation of diplomatic etiquette, and of course an indignity to this Government, for England to act decisively until after Mr. ADAMS presents his credentials and lays before the ministers the views of this Government.

When the British Ministers themselves are fully possessed of the policy of the present Administration, it will be able to act understandingly; for, explicit as were the instructions to Mr. DAYTON, I think it will be found that those to Mr. ADAMS are far more comprehensive and explicit. Addressed to the first maratime power of the world, they are prepared with reference to commercial intercourse.

I am positive, too, that the report of firmness and decision which Mr SEWARD has infused into his dispatches is in advance of, rather than behind the popular feeling.

If England, thus warned, thinks proper to give aid and comfort to the rebels, the Administration will accept and meet the emergency in a proper spirit, and before the contest thus invited is closed, there will be no longer a "Kingdom of Cotton." The armies of the Free States will be armies of liberation, and every pound of cotton that England buys will be the product of free men.

If let alone by the European Powers, we shall only scotch this slave snake. If they interfere, we shall kill it,—and where then will England obtain that supply of cotton, to secure which she belies her professions and her penurious practice.

The President has appointed JOSEPH CASEY, of Harrisburgh, Penn., Judge of the Court of Claims. Judge CASEY is an able lawyer, an upright man, and deserving of political preferment. It is conceded to be a most judicious appointment.

Secretary CAMERON has rented a fine house on the corner of Fifteenth and I streets. It is one of the most commodious in the city. His family having arrived, he will shortly inaugurate a series of entertainments, at which the military gentlemen now in Washington will be welcomed by their Chief.

LEO.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 23.

Gen. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, and staff, and three hundred troops, have arrived at Fort McHenry. The General visited the encampment at Federal Hill this afternoon.

Two persons are now under examination here, charged with treason in enlisting and sending off troops from Baltimore to join the Confederate army. Two thousand such troops have left Baltimore up to this time, but it is not certain that the persons had any hand in their enlistment.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe. Gen. BUTLER and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon per steamer *Cataline*. He entered the fort under a salute, and is quartered therein. There are eleven ships, brigs and schooners, prize vessels, lying at Old Point Comfort, with a small prize crew on board of each.

Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM were arranging, last evening, a plan of operations for an immediate attack off Sewell's Point. It is agreed that it will be made simultaneously by land and sea. The steamer *Minnesota* is to attack the battery, while the land force, carried across the river in propellers, will storm the other side. It is probable that the engagement took place to-day, and, if so, by this time the works are in our possession, as the attack was or will be made with an overwhelming force.

Col. DILLINGHAM, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. BUTLER, came up in the *Adelaide* with dispatches for Gen. CADWALADER, which he delivered this afternoon.

The steamer *John H. Warner* has left Fortress Monroe for Philadelphia, with two hundred and fifty women and children from Norfolk.

The troops at Fortress Monroe are in good health. No Indians have been seen at Norfolk, and the Raleigh *Register* pronounces the statement that there are three hundred Indians from North Carolina in arms at Norfolk, to be false.

A gentleman who came from Harper's Ferry to-day says, that he saw Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, commander of the Utah expedition, at Harper's Ferry, this morning, and that he had come there to take command of the Confederate forces.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Saturday, says that Gen. JOHNSTON has been ordered to that post, and that he ought to be there to-day; also, that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been ordered to Norfolk, and will speedily be there; also, that JEFFERSON DAVIS will be at Richmond on Monday next.

Passengers from Parkersburgh confirm accounts of the presence of Virginia troops at Grafton and reinforcements at Williamsport.

Four more cannon were put in position at Point of Rocks, last night, the men working by moonlight. Two artillery companies arrived last night from Farquier and Loudoun Counties.

Richmond papers of yesterday report the movements of large bodies of troops northward, and say that ten thousand troops from North Carolina and Tennessee were at Weldon on Tuesday, on their way to Norfolk.

Four thousand troops passed through Baltimore to-day, *en route* for Washington. Among them two Ohio regiments from Philadelphia.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 23.

The House concurred in the Senate bill for reorganizing the militia, and appropriating $100,000 for arming Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 23.

The editors of our daily newspapers have been summoned to Frankfort, to testify in regard to arms brought into Kentucky; to matters pertaining to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and to the alleged correspondence of Gov. MAGOFFIN with the Confederate authorities.

GOVERNMENT MESSENGER AT LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 23.

Capt. JAMES W. ABERT arrived here, yesterday, on an undisclosed mission from the Federal Government.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT, ADVANCE GUARD—REVIEW IN THE PARK—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

The departure, yesterday, of Col. DURYEE'S Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, was the occasion of a popular ovation which has not been excelled in general enthusiasm since the departure of the Seventh Regiment. The established reputation and wide-spread popularity of the old Colonel of the Seventh Regiment; the excellent materials which he has succeeded in bringing together in a brief space of time for his command; the rapid progress which they have made since they went into camp at Fort Schuyler, and the known character and ability of the associate officers of the Regiment, had attracted towards them unusual interest, and all which contributed to bring out the New-Yorkers in large force to witness their departure for the theatre of war. The Regiment having some unavoidable delay received their muskets, on Wednesday prepared to leave. Early in the morning the camp was astir with the work of preparation, and at noon the entire regiment, with camp equipage and baggage, were ready to march. The latter were sent directly on board of the *Alabama*, and the regiment came to the City on board of a steamer provided for purpose of landing at the foot of Fourteenth street, East River. Broadway being occupied with the funeral *cortége* of Col. VOSBURGH, some delay occurred in marching. The citizens thronged the entire length of Fourteenth-street, to witness the march, and Broadway has seldom been more compactly crowded than it was on this occasion. The style of uniform—that of the French Zouave, with the full flowing pants of red flannel, and red cap, with a cape of white flannel, which partially concealed the face, strongly reminded the spectator of the Baski Bazourks who figured so conspicuously in the Turkish Army during the Crimean War. The *personnel* of this Regiment is certainly equal in every particular to the best troops which have yet been dispatched from this City. They are composed, in great part, of young men inured to labor and hardship, many are experienced gymnasts, and not a few are stalwart in frame, standing six feet in height. Their march through Broadway was a continued ovation, the crowd which lined the side-walks, and filled the windows and balconies, cheering and waving to them as they passed. The familiar face and soldierly bearing of New-York's old favorite, Col. DURYEA, who has so promptly responded to the call of the country, seemed to inspire a furore of enthusiasm wherever he appeared; and it must be confessed that much of the applause seemed intended for this veteran and popular commander. At 5½ o'clock P. M. the regiment entered the Park, and were drawn up in front of the City Hall, a space having been cleared for them by the admirable arrangements of the Police. The Regiment here went through with a few of the manual movements which elicited applause for their precision. Mayor WOOD, accompanied by Judge EDMONDS and several City officials, reviewed the regiment, expressing, at the close their high admiration of the men, and the excellent state of discipline in which they appeared.

After countermarching at the west gate of the Park, they proceeded up Broadway, but met Col. ALLEN'S Regiment near Chambers street passing down. The great crowd which had accumulated caused a moment's delay, after which the two regiments passed each other in file. The crowd now ran ahead to obtain a view of the regiment as it neared the steamer, and occupied every vacant spot along the line of march. Cheer after cheer greeted the various officers, and many a hearty "Good-bye" and "God bless you" was heard from friends. The head of the column having reached West-street, a short halt occurred, when the troops improved the occasion to fill their canteens with water, and in some cases with something a little stronger, from the corner grocery. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts, also pressed into the ranks and took a farewell of their friends. There were many tearful eyes, and the youthful soldier was frequently observed to turn aside his head for an instant, for he did not wish that the tear which glistened in his own eye should be noticed by the loved ones he was leaving behind. "Don't cry, girls," said one of the young men, who was just entering the gate as his sisters pressed close after him, extending their hands for the last friendly clasp. "We shall be back again in three months, crowned with laurels of liberty."

While the steamer was getting ready to leave, the crowd upon the pier poured upon the troops on board a shower of apples and oranges, affording a verygratifying pastime to the soldiers, some of whom, judging from their distended pockets, must have laid in a good supply for the voyage. Some of the most active climbed the rigging, one or two shinning up to the truck, and swinging their Zouave caps above the Stars and Stripes, which floated from the masthead, to the great delight of the thousands of spectators.

About 8 o'clock the steamer moved away from the pier amid vociferous cheers from the assembled thousands, which were responded to with redoubled interest from the Regiment. The steamer anchored in the stream, and will probably sail during the night. Their destination is said to be Fortress Monroe.

The following are the officers of the regiment:

Colonel Abram Duryee.
Lieut.-Colonel, Governeur K. Warren.
Major J. Mansfield Davis.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Co. A—H. D. Hall.	Jas. Miller.	Chas. W. Torrey,
Co. B—R. S Dumont.	Gover'ur Carr.	Theo. A. Dumont.
Co. C—H E. Davies, Jr.,	J. F. Evans.	C H. Seaman.
Co. D—J. L. Waugh,	W. F. Lewis,	J. A. Cochran.
Co. E—H. Duryee,	Jas. Smith,	Morit Meyer.
Co. F—A. A. Swortout,	O. Wetmore,	Carlisle Boyl.
Co. G—Ab'm Denike,	R. Shumway,	Jas. H. Bradley.
Co. H—J. K. Churchill,	P. Cambeling,	Jas. Muller.
Co. I—C. Bartlett,	Jas. S. Kork,	J. H. Whitney.
Co. K—C. Winslow,	Prec't. Tracy,	Wm. H Hoyt.

Adjutant, Welles; Quartermaster, Dr. Gilbert, Surgeon; —— Martin, Suageon's Mate.

ORDERS FROM GEN. STORMS.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD,
ROOM NO. 41, ASTOR HOUSE, May 22, 1861.

In compliance with the resolutions of the Standing Committee of this Association, the members of the Home Guard will attend the funeral of the late Col. VOSBURGH on Thursday, the 23d inst.

The members will assemble in citizens' dress at 1 o'clock, P. M., at Dr. MCCAULEY'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first street, where the funeral services are appointed to take place.

By request of Gen. HENRY STORMS,
Commanding.

R. C. PERRY, Private Secretary.

TURTLE BAY ENCAMPMENT.

The Turners are busily at work altering and cutting down the uniforms which they recently received, to a suitable size, the original patterns being altogether too large for use, and in many instances, one uniform contained a sufficient quantity of cloth to cover two men. Of course, this extra work makes expense, and the Turners justly think the State should pay a bill incurred from a lack of proper superintendence on its part. Shoes are absolutely needed, which is clearly evident from the fact that many of the men are unable to appear on parade for want of these indispensable coverings.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE ACCEPTED.

HEAD QUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE,
ASTOR HOUSE, May 24.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11

The Naval Brigade, by order of the President and Secretary of War, is to consist of two battalions of twelve companies of one hundred men each. Captains and Lieutenants of companies are directed to open supplementary rolls, on which to increase their force of seamen to one hundred men from their present number, seventy-seven. Major A. B. HAYS will promulgate and aid the execution of this order.

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,
Colonel Naval Brigade.

SEVENTH REGIMENT STEUBEN VOLUNTEERS.

Hamilton-park will be a desolate looking place this afternoon, in consequence of the departure of this troop South. All hands were employed yesterday in packing trunks, valises and knapsacks, preparatory for an early start to day. Numerous friends and relatives of the corps were on the ground, bidding farewells, and many little remembrances were exchanged. The men are full of enthusiasm, and will doubtless prove themselves as full of valor. The line of march from Hamilton-park will be as indicated in the TIMES of Thursday.

BELLEVUE GARDEN RENDEZVOUS.

Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment, which has been stationed at Bellevue-park, will occupy Fort Schuyler to-day. Six companies embarked for the latter place yesterday afternoon and evening, and they will be followed by the remaining companies this morning. The officers state the Regiment to be well provided for, and the men contented and well-disciplined. The prospect of better quarters produced a cheering effect upon the men, and if they could only receive orders to go and fight the rebels, it would cap the climax of their delight. We had it yesterday that *five* companies were mustered into service; instead thereof the entire complement was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, the mustering officer paying the men of the Regiment the high compliment of saying that they were the finest body of men he had yet seen. They are all under thirty years of age, all mechanics, merchants, machinists, ship-carpenters, &c., and all well-to-do, intelligent, capable men. Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY has a command of which New-York may be proved, each man being picked. Attached to the Regiment will be a Telegraphic Corps, an arm of the service the advantages of which cannot be overestimated. Within itself the Regiment has all the material for its original purpose, that of "Sappers and Miners." It has received but little notoriety, the officers preferring to bide their time, and presenting it, as they have, in full numbers and efficiency. No regiment will be found more available, and none who will more zealously and honorably sustain the repute of New-York. We hope to see it receive a full share of the favors being bestowed.

PRESENTATION OF THREE FLAGS TO THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

This Regiment formed into line yesterday, on Lafayette-place, in order to have an American, Hungarian and Italian flag presented to them. Punctually at 1 o'clock Mrs. A. H. STEVENS presented the American colors to the Regiment, and read the following address:

COLONEL, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD—I desire to commit to your care this sacred flag—the flag of your country. I know you so consider it, although you were not born under its folds, for you are leaving home and friends to fight against those who have dared to insult it.

It is not woman's work to wield the sword or to point the rifle, but what she can do, she does. She can give up husband, son, father and brother, and she does it. She can work for you, nurse, and, best of all, pray for you—and she does it.

Take, then, this beloved flag, the emblem of a freedom won with blood. The eagle which surmounts it is our all. We cannot allow it to take wing; you will not allow it to be shot down. That must be its perch while the world stands. Remember this on the field of battle, and let it nerve your hands and strengthen your arms.

And now, officers and soldiers of the Garibaldi Guard, may God bless you and have you in his holy keeping. We expect glorious deeds from you. Follow but your honorable commander. Remember him whose name you bear, GARIBALDI, and we shall not be disappointed.

The men listened with marked attention to the address. Col. D'UTASSY made a most appropriate response. The band then played "The Star Spangled Banner," which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The next flag presented was the Hungarian Tri-color—red, white and green. On the white stripe of the flag is a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, surrounding the inscription "*Vincere vel mori*"—on the reverse was the translation, "conquer or die." Across the flag, in letters of green and gold, is inscribed: "Garibaldi Guard." Attached to the staff, which is surmounted by a silver battle-axe, is a red, white and blue pennant, with the motto, "Brethren before, brethren again;" on the reverse, "Presented to the Garibaldi Guard by SILVIA GRINNELL, May 23d, 1861." In presenting this flag, Miss GRINNELL read the annexed:

COLONEL, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD—It is with pleasure I present to your gallant regiment this native flag, to which is added the emblem of our Union and the almost sacred name of GARIBALDI. Let its past, present and future glory be to you as your guiding star. Men who have so manfully fought in their own fatherland, and who have so nobly volunteered their services to their adopted country, will not fail to win new honors and new glory.

Be firm and faithful. May God grant in the end we may all be reunited. Follow your noble and gallant leader. Let your hearts beat with the same noble impulses which have actuated you before, and I am sure America will be proud to claim and welcome back the Garibaldi Guard.

Col. D'UTASSY returned thanks for the gift, and the band struck up the Ratokzi March. The next banner presented to this Regiment was the same that GARIBALDI fought under during the Revolution of 1848 and '9. Out of friendship for Gen. AVEZZANI, who is at present in Italy, GARIBALDI gave it to him, and yesterday it was presented to the Garibaldi Guard by Miss AVEZZANI, on behalf of her father. The flag is of green, white and red silk, and bears the inscription "*Dio e Popolo*," which means "God and the People."

The flags were then carried along the lines, and were received with every demonstration of enthusiasm by the men. After a number of evolutions which the men performed in a very creditable manner, they were marched to the barracks and dismissed. The effect of the drill was greatly marred by the fact of the men being all unarmed, however, they are expected to arrive daily.

A stand of regimental colors was also presented to this regiment, yesterday, by the Sixth Company, Capt. WEIGAND. To-day a parade and inspection takes place on Tompkins-square at 12 M.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

The First Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. ALLEN, left their encampment at Staten Island for the first time, yesterday, and came up to the City to join in the obsequies to Col. VOSBURGH, and to receive the beautiful flag which has been manufactured for them by a few ladies of this City. After marching down in the funeral procession to the Battery, the regiment returned to the City Hall Park, and entered the gate just as Col. DURYEA'S Regiment of Zouaves were leaving for the steamer. They were accompanied by a fine band of music, and having drawn up in double column in front of the City Hall, they went through with a variety of evolutions, showing a high proficiency in drill, and receiving the marked approbation of the large throng of spectators. The presentation of the flag then took place, in presence of the ladies whose gift it was, the presentation speech on behalf of the ladies being made by Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT. Among the fair donors present were Mrs. A. B. Mott, Mrs. Dr. Peters, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Pine, Mrs. Benkard, Mrs. Chas. Strong, and others.

Col. ALLEN replied briefly, thanking the ladies for their generous gift of a stand of colors, and pledging the best exertions of himself and his men to bear it triumphantly through the coming conflict. Being very hoarse, he begged to be excused from speaking at greater length, and introduced his friend Gen. NYE, who made a very happy and patriotic speech, which elicited great applause from the spectators. At the close of the speaking, the flag was borne out in front of the ranks, which greeted them with three cheers and a tiger from the whole regiment. After passing several times in review before the ladies, twice in double quick step, to the tune of "Pop goes the Weasel," the regiment took up the line of march for the Battery, whence they embarked for their camp at Staten Island. The regiment is expected to leave between this and Monday, for Fort Monroe.

PARK BARRACKS.

Col. CALVIN E. PRATT'S Regiment, now quartered at the Park Barracks, will march to the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, to day, and be mustered into the United States service. They will then be ordered to one of the islands in the vicinity of the City. A part of Col. LANSING'S Westchester Chasseurs are also quartered in these barracks.

ORDERS FROM GEN. HALL.

Gen. HALL has promulgated the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1—Brigade-Major J. G. HERRIOTT, Brigade-Quartermaster JAMES R SMITH, Brigade-Paymaster WM. EGAN and Aid D. P. DALRYMPLE, of the Third Brigade Staff, are hereby detailed for duty on the Division Staff. By order

WM. HALL,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Division.
JAMES FOSTER, Jr., A. D. C.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. VOSBURGH.

CEREMONIES AT THE HOUSE AND AT THE CHURCH—EULOGY OF THE DECEASED—THE SPLENDID MILITARY DISPLAY.

The obsequies of the late Col. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, yesterday, were characterized by unusual solemnity, and by far the most general testimonial of respect to the memory of a deceased citizen that has been witnessed in the City for many days. Not only were the public buildings and many stores closed during the afternoon, but almost universally throughout the City the national ensign was placed at half mast, while the streets were lined with spectators anxious to witness the funeral pageant.

At the residence of the late Col. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-street, many hundreds of intimate personal friends flocked to take a parting look at the corpse, and extend the sympathies of real friendship to the bereaved family. The remains were laid out in the regimental suit and equipments of the deceased, and on the coffin were placed wreathes of *immortelles*, and the regimental ensign. At 12¼ o'clock, Rev. Dr. STRONG, the officiating clergyman, offered a simple and yet appropriate prayer, after which the coffin lid was closed, amid a most affecting scene of grief. The remains were then borne to the hearse by a detachment of the Seventy-first, and the Guard of Honor took their places. The civil pall-bearers took their places as follows: George W. McLean, Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, Jr., John Van Buren, John R. Garland, David H. Turner, Edward Vincent, Richard Winne, John S Lawrence, Halsey Mitchell, John Briggs, Emanuel B. Hart.

The mournful *cortége* then proceeded to the Church of Rev. Dr. MACAULEY, corner of Twenty first-street and Fifth-avenue, where an immense concourse of people had awaited its arrival. The body of the Church was, however, reserved for the furneral, and after the remains had been deposited in front of the pulpit, the reserved seats and aisles were occupied by the pall-bearers, the officers of the First Division, and State military officers on duty in the City, the family of the deceased, the Guard of Honor, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, the officers and privates of the Seventy-first Regiment, at present in the City, the officers of the military escort, and the officers of many of the Volunteer Regiments at present quartered in the City and vicinity.

While the coffin was being brought in, the organist played the Dead March in Saul, and the Molett was sung, beginning with a bass solo in E minor, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," sung by C. W. WOLCOTT.

After the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture by Dr. MACAULEY, Rev. Dr. STRONG preached an appropriate sermon, suggested by the occasion, and paying a fitting eulogium to the memory of the deceased, of whom, in conclusion, he gave a biographical sketch. He dwelt upon Col. VOSBURGH'S eminent virtues as a son, a brother, a husband, a father, a Christian, a soldier and a gentleman; and, in conclusion, paid a feeling tribute of consolation to the bereaved relatives. The entire discourse was replete with the most lively appreciation of Col VOSBURGH'S many excellent qualities, and the moral of the occasion was beautifully drawn therefrom.

Rev. Dr. GILETTE, at the conclusion of the address, delivered an earnest prayer, in the course of which he invoked the divine blessing upon the cause in which the deceased and his comrades were engaged, and the services were closed with the singing of the 738th hymn, commencing:

"Spirit leave thy house of clay,
Lingering dust resign thy breath."

It was expected that an opportunity would be offered for the vast crowd to take a parting view of the placid features of the deceased, but, for want of time, the universal desire could not be gratified.

The body was then deposited in the hearse, the Guard of Honor resumed their places, the vast escort of military wheeled into column, the high dignitaries were seated in their carriages, and, about 3 o'clock, the imposing pageant moved down Fifth-avenue *en route* for the last resting-place of him whom so many of the multitude had known but a few days previously in the bloom of active manhood. As the column took its solemn course along the line of march, many an eye was wet with tears of earnest sorrow. The remains were accompanied to Greenwood Cemetery by by a large detachment of the military, and the corpse was committed to the earth with becoming military honors.

ORDERS BY THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

TEN REGIMENTS MORE TO BE INSPECTED.

The Union Defence Committee has issued and caused to be promulgated the following orders:

NEW-YORK, May 18 1861.

Conditions on which regiments will be accepted for immediate service, under the authority granted to this Committee, by the President of the United States:

I. Regiments designated, to be inspected on the same day, and as nearly as practicable, at the same hour.

II. Commissioned officers of all such regiments must signify their assent to these conditions by affixing their names to the printed regulations which accompany this notice; and also by strict compliance with the following:

1. The service to be for three years, or for the war, at the option of the President.
2. The roll of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be delivered to the Inspector at this office before the hours named for inspection.
3. Company rolls, properly authenticated, to be exhibited to the Inspector.
4. Requisitions for clothing and equipments to be submitted in detail to the Committee for their consideration.
5. A statement of camp equipage, required in conformity with army regulations, to be furnished to the Committee as early as practicable.
6. Return of arms in possession of the Regiment, and an accurate statement of the number and description required to complete the armament to be furnished to the Inspector.
7. Estimate of the total amount of money required to place the Regiment in condition for immediate service, regard being had, in every, instance, to economy and efficiency, to be furnished for the consideration of the Committee immediately.
8. An accurate statement of all existing debts incurred in the equipment or outfit of the Regiment to be furnished previous to the inspection.
9. The roll of each company to state the residence of each member for the last six months.

By order of the Executive Committee.
S. DRAPER, Chairman Exec. Com.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary Exec. Com.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 23, 1851.

The Committee appointed to make proper arrangements for the inspection of the ten Regiments, respectfully report;

The inspection will take place on Saturday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The ground selected for the parade of the Regiments, is Fourteenth street, from the Tenth-avenue to the East River, in the following order, namely, right resting on Tenth-avenue:

1. Anderson Zouaves, on block between Tenth and Ninth avenues.
2. DeKalb Regiment, on block beteewn Ninth and Eighth avenues.
3. Mozart Regiment, on block between Eighth and Seventh avenues.
4. Tammany Regiment, on block between Seventh and Sixth avenues.
5. Garibaldi Guards, on block between Sixth and Fifth avenues.
6. Adams' New-York Legion on block between Fifth and Fourth avenues.
7. Second Firemen's Zouaves, on block between Fourth and Third avenues.
8. Eleventh Regiment, on block between Third and Second-avenues.
9. First Scott Life-Guard, on block between Second and First avenues.
10. Fifty-Fifth Regiment, Col LE GAL, on block between First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Committee desire that the police authorities may be requested to furnish proper protection on the line of parade, and that the Secretary give due notice to all parties interested.

(Signed) SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN J. ASTOR Junr.
R. M BLATCHFORD,
FERNANDO WOOD.

New-York, May 23d, 1861.

The Report of the Select Committee was adopted and ordered to be furnished to the commanding officers of the several Regiments to be inspected.

Commanding officers who are not yet supplied with the proper blanks, will send for them at the Office No. 30 Pine-street before the time of inspection.

By order of the Executive Committee,
S. DRAPER, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

FIFTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.,
BROOKLYN, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The ladies of Flatbush are engaged in making 1 000 Havelocks for the Thirteenth Regiment, at Annapolis, and will have them finished and sent in, in a few days.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, at Washington, need 600 of the same. Many members of both regiments need underclothing—gray flannel shirts are best. These regiments must depend upon our own county for these supplies.

The United States authorities will not supply them to militia enlisted for three months, *because* the State ought to do it.

The State authorities refuse to furnish them *because* the United States *ought* to do it, and so our own men will suffer unless we help them.

This notice is given so that the ladies of this County may be apprised of what is being done and needed.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments were hurried off without time or opportunity for proper supplies. I am sure our community, when these facts are understood, will help them. For many of these supplies the ladies of this County are our chief reliance.

Materials for Havelocks cost about fifteen cents each. Any information will be given on application to me.

PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier General Fifth Brigade,
No. 347 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PHALANX.

The following are the officers of this corps, so far as elected:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Julius W. Adams; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nelson Cross; Major, vacant. Surgeon, Dr. F. E Martindale; Quartermaster, Wm. Van Ness; Acting Adjutant, Henry B. Beecher.

Line Officers—Company A, Capt. Foster; First Lieut. Beecher; Second Lieut. Russell.

Company B, Capt. Robinson; First Lieut. Romer; Second Lieut —— Nauman.

Company C, Capt. Canfield; Lieutenants vacant.

Company D, Capt Van Ness; First Lieut. Johnson; Second Lieut. Van Ness.

Company E, Capt. Stilwell; 1st Lieut. McAvoy; 2d do. Murphy.

Company F, Capt. Willis; 1st Lieut. Summers; 2d do. Van Nostrand.

Company G, Capt. Belden; 1st Lieut. Dana; 2d do. Sherer.

Company H, Capt. Sullivan; 1st Lieut. Hammel; 2d do Bailey.

Company I, Capt. Merchant; 1st Lieut. Ford; 2d do. Suydam.

Company K, Capt. Quarterman; 1st Lieut. Purden: 2d do. Miller.

THE FLEET AT PENSACOLA.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am requested to tell you that there is a great scarcity of fresh provisions in the fleet off Pensacola, and that scurvy has made its appearance. The officers think that somebody in New-York might make a good speculation by sending them a venture of fresh grub.

Yours, &c., O.

AID FOR MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May 15, 1861.

To Isaac Sherman, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I was much gratified by the receipt of your letter, and the privilege of drawing on you for $1,000, for the purpose of clothing and equipping our four regiments; and your promise to exert yourself still further for this purpose gives me additional reason to thank you. Allow me to say that the condition of our men appeals most strongly to the sympathy of the patriotic men of the wealthy North. We have taken up arms for the country, although surrounded by hostile bands, and in the midst of a great and powerful State, whose whole political power has been urging forward measures of hostility to our Government for the last six months. The City Government was wrested from us this Spring because our people had become utterly hopeless of LINCOLN'S Administration, which appeared to have sunk all desire to protect and defend the Government, in the struggle for a few pitiful offices. And yet, with the State Government and City Government against us, our people sprung to arms, and with their bodies protected the public property and saved millions of dollars' worth of guns and munitions of war to the Government, which had been stored in the St. Louis Arsenal, and captured the camp of the Secessionists, with 1,200 stand of arms and 9 cannon. And yet, up to this time, these men have received nothing from the Government except arms and rations; not a shoe or blanket; not a tent, except those taken from the Secessionists; not a cartridge box or knapsack, or anything in the shape of an equipment. Not a dollar of pay can be drawn by the men until the first two months of service shall have expired. Under these circumstances we have made an appeal to the liberality of our fellow-citizens of the North, who are in happier circumstances than ourselves, to aid us in purchasing an equipment for our troops, which shall enable us to render more efficient services to the Government. We have struck the first successful blow for the Government since the war commenced, and have shown, by deeds, that we intend to do our duty to the Government. We have appealed in vain to the Government for money; we have appealed in vain for clothes, for blankets, for equipments. We have received nothing from any quarter, except the remittance sent by you, and must look to the generosity of our friends in New-York and the North, for some further relief in our extreme necessity. I am, very sincerely, your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR,
Colonel First Regiment, M. V.

The following contributions have been made to the Missouri Volunteer fund:

Already received	$1,447
August Belmont	500
Royal Phelps	500

Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer,
No. 1 Hanover-square.

SIGISMON KAUFMAN, No. 39 Nassau street; GEO. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street, Committee.

Business Matters at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thusday, May 22.

There is no improvement whatever in busness matters. Holders of grain refuse to sell for anything but gold or its equivalent. The Board of Trade this morning passed the following:

Whereas, Recent events in money matters have culminated in a return to the standard of gold and silver.

Resolved That in the opinion of the Board of Trade, all sales of property and quotations thereof should hereafter be made in funds equal to specie.

FLOUR nothing doing. WHEAT quiet. CORN ditto. *Receipts*—3,400 bbls. Flour. 50,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—123,000 bushels Wheat, and 90,000 bushels Corn.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 23—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand. WHEAT steady, demand moderate; sales 20,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 98c.@99c.; 2,000 bushels ordinary white Michigan at $1 25. CORN dull and no sales. WHISKY in fair demand and steady; sales 300 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS—12½c on Corn, 13½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Receipts*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,660 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 23.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm, at $1 36@$1 40 for Red; $1 45@$1 55 for White CORN declined; sales 10,000 bushels at 58½c.@60c. WHISKY dull, at 16@17c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon rises.. 8 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 22 | Gov. Island.. 8 11 | Hell Gate... 9 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 23.

Cleared.

Steamers H. Burden. Loper, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Alida, Robinson Philadelphia.

Ships Southampton, Pratt, London E. E. Morgan & Wiley; North Wind, Jewett, Havre D. Torrance.

Barks Agnes, King, Melbourne, Fisher & Co.; Bernadotte, Gregerson, Queenstown, Funch, Meinse & Wendt; Stella, (Fr.,) De Boisse, New-Bedford, C Luling; H. Spalding, Booker, Cork, ——; D. G. Wilson, Peacock, Philadelphia, ——.

Brigs Proteus, Ginn, Cardenas, J. E Ward & Co.; Reindeer, Crouse, Yarmouth, N. S., Wilson & Co.; Osprey, Cole, St. John, P I Nevius & Son; J. C. Cole, Linden, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Panola, Smith, Marseilles, ——.

Schooners Florida, Oliver, Baltimore, J. McKee; R. Allen Harvey, Port Monmouth; Joseph Bunell, ——, Bartford, master; Glide, Green, Tom's River, T. G. Benton; Contest, Lucas, St. Thomas, A. A Low & Bro.; Rebecca, Crawford, Tuckerton, master; Whistler, Presby, Taunton, master; J. Anderson, Henning, New-Haven master; S B. Strong, Kempton, Mayaguez, H. Underwood; Barbary, Decker, Fort Monroe; Catharine, Lovy, Egg Harbor, ——; Dan Smith, Miller, Delaware City ——; Caroline, Vincent, West Indies, G. F Bulley; Kate Sargent, Brown, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloops Emily, Freeman, Mystic, master; F. Brown, Carr, Bristol, master; Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Keystone State, S. D. French commanding, from Washington, via Fortress Monroe. 22d inst. spoke steamship Quaker City, in the Chesapeake. Left at Fortress Monroe, frigates Minnesota and Cumberland, brig Perry, steam gunboats Star and Yankee.

Steamer Novelty, Sell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandever, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Edward Bynner.

Steamer Richard Walling, Claypool, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse and 166 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had three deaths and two births.

Prize bark Hiawatha, (Br., of Liverpool,) Lieut. Russell prize commander, City Point, Va., 2 ds., (in tow of U S transport Keystone State,) where she was seized attempting to run the blockade; was originally bound to Liverpool with a cargo of tobacco.

Bark Artic Hero, (Br., of Sunderland,) Happell, Newcastle 56 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. April 20, at 7 P. M., lat 43 18 lon. 33 36 passed a quantity of empty flour barrels, and a few cases; picked up 5 cheeses, in good order, and a few broken pieces.

Bark E. Leavitt, (of Boston,) Ballett, Buenos Ayres March 24, passed Point Indio 25th, with bones and bone-ash to N. D. Carlisle & Son.

Barkantine Benjamin Hallett, (of Philadelphia,) Little Cardenas May 11, with sugar to Robert & Williams. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig J. W. Harris, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Rathbone, Messina March 23, passed Gibraltar April 9, with fruit to Draper & Devlin. Has been within 400 miles of this port for the last 17 ds., with light winds and calms.

Sailed.

U. S. transport James Adger, for Fortress Monroe; steamship Kedar, (Br.,) for Liverpool. 23d—Ships Cynosure, for Liverpool; Arthur Child for Bristol, Eng.; John Leslie, for Schediac; Edith Rose, for San Francisco. Splendid, (Br.,) for Greenock, and anchored at Quarantine. Barks L. D. Carver, for Buenos Ayres; T. Cushing, for Londonderry; Thetis, for Cape of Good Hope; Elbing, (Prus.,) for Queenstown. Brigs J. R. Nevius, for Zaza; Mary A Forrest, for Rio Janeiro; Lorenzo, for Toulon, Sarah Elizabeth, (Br.,) for Arroyo, P. R.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamer Eagle, (formerly the John P. King,) took a short trip down the Bay this morning, and then proceeded to her pier, No. 4, North River.

The ship Progress is now on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. The ship Golden Fleece is also on the Great Sectional Dock for the same purpose.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The ship Dashaway, Hill, from London for Calcutta, has touched here, and will proceed in a day or two.

ST. THOMAS, April 22.—The brig Ann D. Jordan, (of Boston,) from Pernambuco, with hides, arrived at this port on the 11th inst., with both masts sprung. She has discharged a portion of her cargo, and is having new masts made,

FAYAL, April 16.—The bark Pamilia Flood, Capt. Anderson, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, for orders, has put in here leaky, She received five men to assist in pumping, and will proceed to-day.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, May 11 ship Robert Milan, for New-York next day; bark J. R Davis, Hand, do. do.; schrs. Mary Porter, do do.; Pathway, Jackson, wtg. cargo; Lydia E. May, Baker, do. do., Fannie Vance, to sail in about 4 ds.

At Baracoa, May 8, schrs. N. Chase, Doane, for New-York; L. M. Mangum, Head, do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A SMALL FAMILY residing in a first-class brown-stone house on Murray Hill, will let the same to a responsible party of adults, unfurnished or partially furnished, reserving three rooms, and board with the family for the rent; and to a satisfactory party, a small bonus in addition would be given monthly; or will rent part of the house to a small family. Address S. A. H., Box No. 5,021 New-York Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as general houseworker; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good cook. Can give good City reference where she has lived for the last four years. Call for two days at No. 393 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; also, hairdresser; or would travel with a lady. Best of City reference. Apply at No 192 Bleecker-st., for two days, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young girl as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at employer's, No. 27 West 25th st.

AS NURSE OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Englishwoman, with a good character, as nurse or housemaid, in a gentleman's family. Address LUCY, care of Mr. Woolley, No. 168 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two sisters, Protestants; one as first-class cook or laundress, the other as waitress or chambermaid; best of reference from present employers, of seven years. Apply at No. 268 4th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, TO DO GENERAL housework, a girl who is willing to go to the country during the Summer season. A Protestant would be preferred. Inquire at No. 132 Congress st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; or to do general housework: good City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th av.

A FIRST-RATE FAMILY AND ROAD horse for sale. Right in all respects, and good under the saddle. J. SMITH DODGE, 10 East 17th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as laundress and to do chamberwork; best of City references. Apply at No. 280 2d-av.